

Grisly Justice From Ad Hoc Courts in an Indian State

By John Ward Anderson
Washington Post Service

CHATRA, India — There was no judge in black robes, no defense attorneys, no rules of evidence and no right to appeal. Badhua and Puthua, poor farm laborers in their early 30s, were dragged to a small forest a month ago and judged guilty of robbery by a group of their peers. Justice was as swift as the ax that sliced off their left hands.

"There were five of us, and they killed the other three in front of me by cutting their heads off with a knife," said Puthua, who admitted that he and his friends had robbed passing vehicles of 50,000 rupees (about \$1,700) earlier that day.

Instead of turning the bandits over to the police, local residents, egged on by members of a violent Communist farmers' group, took matters into their own hands and impounded a "people's court" — a kangaroo court in which villagers dispense instant justice. In recent months, these courts have become particularly gruesome, with criminal suspects occasionally having noses and ears chopped off. A police informer was recently killed and nailed to a tree.

The people's courts are just one example of the collapse of government in this region of Bihar, one of India's most corrupt, impoverished and backward states. Angered by government corruption and a feudal land system that has kept millions of families in slavery for generations, people are rebelling against politicians, the police and large landowners, and seizing power for themselves.

India is struggling to do these diverse fires. The writer V. S. Naipaul calls them "million mutinies." This explains why some analysts said that India's national unity and even its existence were threatened. The breakup of the Soviet Union is often cited as an extreme example of what could happen to India.

The rebellion, a conflict between landowners from upper castes and laborers from lower castes, is one of many across India. Separatist battles in Kashmir and Hindu-Muslim riots in Bombay usually have religious, caste or ethnic conflicts at their core.

The plight of Bihar is acute. Because of poor roads, government services cannot reach huge areas of the state. The region is a hotbed of drug and arms trafficking. When government is present, it is often corrupt and inept.

People's courts settle everything from land disputes to family squabbles. Landowners employ private armies to protect their families, homes and fields. Gangs make unlicensed weapons to sell to gangs and politicians. Numerous members of the state legislature have been identified in the press as gang leaders and murderers. A minister has reportedly been implicated in 36 killings.

"We are trying to bring the people's voice into the open and to fight for justice, honor and their rights," said Vijay Kumar Arya, leader of a front group for the Maoist Communist Centre, which organizes the people's courts. "It's not lawlessness. This is a new law. We are setting this up as a solution to a problem, not to degenerate into anarchy."

The Maoists are the most violent of four major groups. Ten other loosely formed groups

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SUPPORT FOR SARAJEVO — Prime Minister Tansu Ciller of Turkey, center, with her Pakistani counterpart, Benazir Bhutto, at the Sarajevo airport Wednesday. They visited the besieged city to show support for the Muslim-led Bosnian government. In a joint statement, they called on the world to defend Bosnia against ethnic "savagery."

EU Joins NATO in Cold-Shouldering the East

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The countries of Eastern Europe, denied speedy entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization last month, are knocking louder on the door of the European Union for stronger political, security and trade commitments, but getting a familiar silence in reply.

Officials and diplomats say that the Union lacks the political will to offer much more than a statement of good intentions.

The Eastern demands were pressed Wednesday by Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak of Poland, who told the European Parliament that membership for his country would accelerate

the integration of Europe's Eastern and Western halves and increase the Union's competitiveness and security.

"If Poland remains outside, this could slow integration and could create instability in the countries around the European Union," Mr. Pawlak told a parliamentary committee here.

The demands, which follow a call by President Bill Clinton for the Union to do more for the East, have put EU leaders on the defensive.

Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, said last week that the Union needed to envisage a "greater Europe," and he told commission officials to review policies to find ways to speed the integration of Eastern Europe.

And Germany's foreign minister, Klaus Kinkel, said Wednesday in Bonn that the Union should negotiate more association pacts with Eastern nations "as soon as possible." Mr. Kinkel said his government would use its term in the EU presidency in the second half of this year to work for such agreements.

Officials and diplomats say the recession rules out any expansion of EU trade concessions made last year, which in any event do not take full effect until 1995 and exclude three of the East's most vital sectors — agriculture, steel and textiles. And Union members continue to reject setting any date for the start of membership negotiations with the East, given the existing strains on their budget and infighting over

the reform of EU institutions to accommodate the Scandinavian countries and Austria.

The countries were given "a concrete commitment" that they would be entitled to join the Union when economic and political conditions, allow it, one EU diplomat said of the formula adopted by Union leaders at their summit meeting in Copenhagen in June. "I don't see how we can add to this."

For Poland and Hungary, which this week became the first Eastern countries to enter into association agreements with the Union involving trade concessions and closer political ties, the top priority is winning a more definitive

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Islamic Militants Warn Foreigners to Leave Egypt

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

CAIRO — A radical Islamic group, responsible for numerous assassinations and linked to the bombing of the World Trade Center in New York, told foreigners on Wednesday to leave Egypt for their own safety.

"We implore tourists and investors to leave the country," the Islamic Group said, "because the next operations will be extremely ferocious and strong."

The statement, which followed a police raid in Cairo that killed seven members of the group, was the third warning to

foreigners to leave the country. Western diplomats said they took the threat seriously.

Islamic militants attacked foreign tourists on at least five occasions after the first threat in March. Those attacks killed three foreigners and two Egyptians and wounded 30 tourists. Four foreigners, including two Americans, died when a gunman opened fire in October in a luxury hotel.

At least 290 people have been killed and 670 wounded since the militants, fighting to establish a strict Islamic state, began the attacks two years ago.

Radical Islamic groups have singled out policemen, government officials, intellectuals, Coptic Christians and tourists.

The attacks have devastated a tourism industry, which once brought in \$2.2 billion a year and was one of the country's largest hard-currency earners.

The Islamic Group statement described the gun battle between policemen and militants on Tuesday night in Cairo as a massacre. The group said Egyptian security officials had been given orders to kill any suspected militants.

Interior Minister Hassan Ali said Wednesday that security troops would step up efforts to storm militant hideouts in an effort to "crush terrorism."

In the southern city of Asyut, a state security policeman was killed by two militants, apparently in retaliation for the raid.

It's a Four-Power Rivalry Over Next OECD Director

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Clinton administration, saying it wants to re-energize the OECD in order to promote American foreign policy and improve international economic cooperation, threw its weight Wednesday behind the candidacy of a Canadian politician to take over as the new secretary-general of the Paris-based economic organization.

The State Department said Wednesday that it "strongly supported" Donald Johnston, president of Canada's governing Liberal Party, for the OECD job. Washington's endorsement came after U.S.-Canadian discussions in Ottawa, and Canada's formal nomination of Mr. Johnston. It immediately put the United States at loggerheads with the British government of Prime Minister John Major, which is backing Nigel Lawson, the former chancellor of the exchequer, to head the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

While the United States made public its support for Mr. Johnston, who was praised by the State Department as an expert on trade and a political heavyweight, diplomats and OECD officials in Paris said competition for the nor-

mally apolitical job had turned into a horse race.

Germany said it would nominate Lorenz Schoerner, a senior economics ministry official and Bonn's representative to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to head the OECD.

The French Foreign Ministry said it would "certainly support" a third five-year term for Jean-Claude Paye, a former Foreign Ministry official who has led the OECD for the last 10 years. And Mr. Paye, 59, whose term expires next September, said Wednesday that he wished to stay on.

It was, however, the candidacy of Lord Lawson that most took Washington by surprise. The United States, according to a State Department official, favors Mr. Johnston to succeed Mr. Paye because the world is facing "a whole slew of new international trade, financial and social issues that require political leadership."

The official said these included furthering trade cooperation in the wake of the recently concluded GATT agreement, assisting Russia in its economic reform, and integrating newly

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Kiosk

Russia Seeking To Keep 5 Bases

Russia wants to keep five army bases and station about 23,000 troops outside its borders in the Caucasus Mountains region, Russia's defense minister said Wednesday in Tbilisi, Georgia.

The minister, General Pavel S. Grachev, arrived in Tbilisi for talks with Georgian leaders about extending Russian leases on military bases in the former Soviet republic, which expire in 1995. He said Russia would like to keep three bases in Georgia, one in Armenia and one in Azerbaijan. (Page 2)

General News

U.K. officials sought to limit the propaganda effect of an IRA leader's U.S. visit. Page 2.

Health/Science

If you're worrying about the risks in life, you're probably worrying about the wrong things. Page 8.

Book Review

Bridge

Crossword



William Perry, nominee to be secretary of defense, warning Wednesday of a "nightmare scenario" in Korea. Page 3.

Vietnam, Open for Trade? Clinton Ruling on Embargo Imminent

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton is on the brink of eliminating the 16-year-old economic embargo on Vietnam, administration officials said Wednesday, although Mr. Clinton insisted he had not made a final decision.

"I'll have a decision in the next couple of days," Mr. Clinton said before a meeting with Republican and Democratic congressional leaders. "We are reviewing it."

Administration officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the president was prepared to lift the embargo. They said he had been spurred on by top advisers, senators and U.S. business interests, and by progress on the issue of 2,300 U.S. servicemen missing from the Vietnam War.

A memorandum on its way to the president embraces a "consensus recommendation" that the embargo end, an official said Tuesday night. One official said Mr. Clinton was prepared to "check the right box" in favor of resuming normal economic relations.

Officials said Mr. Clinton had been leaning for weeks in the direction of ending the embargo as the best way to speed the search for missing servicemen.

Last Thursday the Senate voted, 62 to 38, to

urge Mr. Clinton to put an end to the embargo. A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said the government had no immediate comment, but American businessmen in Hanoi expressed relief. (Page 9)

Washington imposed an embargo against North Vietnam in 1964. It extended the embargo to cover the entire country after South Vietnam fell to North Vietnam in 1975.

In September, Mr. Clinton relaxed the embargo by allowing American companies to compete there for development projects financed by international lending institutions. American businesses had urged him to do this, complaining that competitors in other nations were getting the jump on them.

Full normalization of trade has been on the Clinton White House's agenda since December, when Winston Lord, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, returned from Hanoi to report the Communist government was cooperating in the search for missing American servicemen.

But their families "don't think the cooperation has been wonderful," Ann Mills Griffiths of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia, said last week.

For Congressman's Transgression, Penalty Is Torture by Television

By Lloyd Grove
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Representative Martin R. Hoke shivered in the mud behind the Capitol, bouncing from toe to toe in a bone-piercing chill as he stood without a topcoat in a complete jerk he had been.

The freshman Republican from Ohio had the pale, edgy look of a politician trying to save himself. "It was an extremely dumb, sophomoric thing to say," Mr. Hoke told a television reporter from the CBS affiliate in Cleveland.

He was describing his remark about a woman television producer's anatomy — "She has the best breasts" — that was caught on videotape after the State of the Union Address last week and became a crisis for Mr. Hoke. Tuesday after it was reported in The Washington Post, Mr. Hoke, 41, allowed a reporter to follow him through part of his day as he tried with limited success to quell the

wrath of his constituents in the district that includes part of Cleveland and its suburbs, maximize his mea culpa and somehow spin his gaffe into something less toxic — all while undergoing the merciless paddling in the press reserved for a public official who screws up big-time.

"I feel terrible for the embarrassment and unhappiness I caused her," he confessed to the Cleveland's NBC affiliate, whose camera was set up some 50 yards from CBS.

Mr. Hoke's unpleasant journey from camera to camera amounted to the political equivalent of the Stations of the Cross. His punishment even had a painful physical dimension: Mr. Hoke was freezing and wanted his overcoat, but his assistant, Ed Cassidy, would not let him wear it.

"In truth, I've had rougher days," he said. "What's hard for me is that you do so much real work with so little attention paid to it, and then you make a gaffe and stick a foot in your mouth and everybody knows about it."

Earlier in the day, in his office, Mr. Hoke had talked of

learning of the videotape around 5 P.M. Monday, telephoning the woman who was the subject of the remark to apologize and then calling his three children back home to warn them of what was coming. (Mr. Hoke is divorced.)

"Well, Dad, that was a really dumb thing to say," his 15-year-old daughter, Elizabeth, told him — perhaps the most charitable comment made about the incident.

More typical was the press release issued by the local chapter of the National Women's Political Caucus in Cleveland. "The last thing women on Capitol Hill need is another Senator Bob Packwood-in-training," the statement said, referring to the Oregon Republican who has been accused of making unwanted sexual advances toward women.

Mr. Hoke's only hope, it seemed, was that the Cleveland area was already reacting Tuesday to some other big news: an alleged murderer, suspected of stalking and killing his wife, who turned himself in after a long manhunt, and a prison inmate who broke out in style, using a stretch limousine.

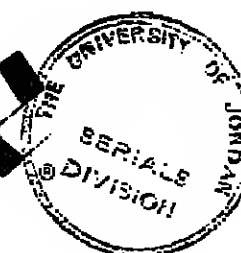
"Oh good," Mr. Hoke said brightly, when told of the stuff local competition for the media spotlight.

"Hey," he added hopefully, invoking a Cleveland landmark, "maybe somebody will call in a bomb threat to the BP building."

At which remark Mr. Cassidy gave a tiny, half-swallowed cry accompanied by a full-body cringe.

Alas, Mr. Hoke had about as bad a night on Cleveland television as it is possible to have. The NBC and ABC stations led their newscasts with the episode, and the CBS station ran a two-minute package near the beginning of the newscast filled with the comments of outraged women-in-the-street.

Mr. Hoke said he was "not whining" about his predicament and was ready to accept as much abuse as necessary in order to live to fight another day. "I said it and I am responsible for it," he reflected. "I am being held up to the mirror of my own imperfections."



U.K. Acts to Limit Propaganda Value of IRA Leader's Trip

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — The chief British official for Northern Ireland sought Wednesday to discredit the assertion by Gerry Adams, the political leader of the Irish Republican Army, that he could not endorse the Irish-British peace framework until its provisions are clarified by the British government.

Mr. Adams, on a 48-hour visit to New York widely seen in Ireland and in Britain as a propaganda coup for the IRA and its political wing, Sinn Féin, said he could not yet accept the peace plan, which would give him a place at formal peace negotiations in return for a convincing cessation of violence by the IRA.

He said he needed clarifications of the plan and other steps he wants London to announce before he tries to persuade the IRA to lay down its arms in the guerrilla war that has killed 3,114 people since 1969. "Peace depends on how soon Britain is willing to 'cooperate,'" Mr. Adams said in New York, The Associated Press reported Wednesday.

Mr. Adams also offered to debate Prime Minister John Major on the main issues.

"What on earth is the British government doing in my country?" Mr. Adams asked Wednesday on CNN. "Can it not give the Irish people the right to govern themselves?"

Both the British and Irish governments welcomed President Bill Clinton's call for Mr. Adams to endorse the peace framework, known here as the Downing Street Declaration.

On a visit to the northern British province, the Northern Ireland Secretary, Sir Patrick Mayhew, dismissed Mr. Adams's New York statements as cynical deceptions and said, "He's never asked for the clarification of any specific matter whatsoever in the declaration."

In recent weeks, Mr. Adams has also refused to explain to Irish officials and journalists what exactly he wants clarified. Mr. Mayhew has said Mr. Adams's demands amount to renegotiation, not clarification.

Sir Patrick said that Mr. Adams had "whitewashed" IRA violence in his appearances in New York. "I have great confidence in Americans," he added. "They understand very well that in a democracy you cannot bring a bomb to advance your political aims. Americans don't approve that any more than we do. It's disgusting."

Mr. Mayhew, whose government strongly opposed Mr. Clinton's decision to allow Mr. Adams a visa to visit New York, noted that while Mr. Adams was in New York on Tuesday presenting Sinn Féin as favoring peace, the IRA had attacked a British Army base in the north with a mortar round that missed.

but broke windows in many nearby civilian homes. "A child could have been injured," he said.

In London, Prime Minister John Major's office said that "while he was telling Americans he favors peace, his movement was firing mortars in Northern Ireland." The statement added that Mr. Adams's "smokescreen of evasions and falsehoods has not deceived people."

In Dublin, Prime Minister Albert Reynolds, who has been seeking to clarify the declaration in public and in private statements to Mr. Adams, appeared to express mild impatience when asked about the Adams trip to New York.

"If it helps toward moving the process of peace along it will have been worthwhile," he said. "I have spent some time now in giving out an abundance of clarifications. The time is coming when I expect to get some clarifications in reverse. I want to see the debate finished, but I don't believe in deadlines."

Mr. Reynolds and other officials say that in the declaration Britain has made "historic" and "unprecedented" concessions, agreeing that it would facilitate and encourage any settlement reached on the status of the North between its Protestant majority and the Catholic minority. The document also refers to the issue as "self-determination" which has been a key phrase used for decades by the IRA, which wants a united Ireland free of any British control.

In his demands for clarification, Mr. Adams has repeatedly declined to say what he wants clarified. He has added that he thinks Mr. Major, in commenting on the declaration the day it was issued, Dec. 15, contradicted some of its provisions, but he does not say which ones.

Mr. Adams also insists that the Protestant majority must not have a veto on a united Ireland, which it would have in a referendum. But he has also added that Sinn Féin understands Protestant fears and would not advocate coercion into an Ireland joining the North with the Irish Republic.

He says Sinn Féin favors "agreement" between the two sides, but has trouble persuading officials that there is not a conflict between advocating a democratic settlement by agreement but denying the Protestants the veto they would have in a democratic referendum. He also wants the British to become active "persuaders" to convince Protestants that they should favor a united Ireland.

Many Protestant leaders feel that by signing the peace declaration, London has already become a persuader. Many officials, diplomats and analysts say that Mr. Adams may be using the issue to delay a decision because he is having difficulty convincing hard-line IRA commanders that they should accept the declaration.

WORLD BRIEFS

Communists Linked to Italy Scandal

MILAN (Reuters) — The Democratic Party of the Left, formerly the Communist Party and core of a leftist alliance for watershed elections, was thrust into the glare of Italy's corruption investigations on Wednesday when an industrialist accused it of taking kickbacks.

A former Ferruzzi group managing director, Carlo Sama, testifying at a Milan corruption trial, realigned an earlier accusation that the party had taken a 1 billion lire (\$390,000) bribe in 1989 and gave new details of the payment.

But the Democratic Party of the Left, widely seen as front-runner in the March 27-28 general elections, immediately branded the accusation as a politically motivated slur. The party denies it took bribes from business and in particular from Ferruzzi, whose tangled affairs lie at the heart of Italy's largest graft scandal.

Japan May Review Defense Policy

TOKYO (AFP) — Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa is considering the appointment of an advisory panel, made up of former government officials, businessmen and a college professor, to review Japan's defense policy, the Mainichi newspaper reported Wednesday.

The paper said a final decision would be made after the government finished work on its next fiscal budget. A panel could be in place by late February, charged with compiling a report on Japan's defense program by August.

Japan's post-World War II constitution bans the use of force in settling international disputes, and its military is allowed to serve only in a defensive role. Japan sent troops to join United Nations peacekeeping forces in Cambodia in 1992 on the condition that they would not be engaged in combat missions. Japan also maintains a policy against the production or deployment of nuclear arms.

State Secrets Trial Opens in Moscow

MOSCOW (WP) — The Russian government, in a case which critics likened to the worst of Soviet-era justice, began prosecuting a scientist on Wednesday for suggesting that the nation is developing a new generation of chemical weapons.

The scientist, Val Mirzayanov, 59, a former research director at a secret Moscow laboratory, went on trial behind closed doors for allegedly revealing state secrets. It was apparently the first such case since the demise of the Soviet Union. The judge in the case rejected Mr. Mirzayanov's contention that the closed trial violates Russia's new constitution, and Mr. Mirzayanov then refused to answer questions, according to his lawyer.

Mr. Mirzayanov, who could be imprisoned for up to eight years if convicted, made his allegations in comments to the Baltimore Sun and in a Moscow News article he co-authored in September, 1992. The scientist alleged that Russia tested a new form of binary nerve gas in 1992, after President Boris N. Yeltsin had agreed to outlaw such tests. The Security Ministry, successor to the KGB, investigated, and Mr. Mirzayanov was charged with violating a law which itself is not public.

U.S. and Russia Set Pacific Exercises

TOKYO (Reuters) — The United States and Russia may soon hold joint military maneuvers in the northern Pacific as part of efforts to build mutual trust, but Japan will not take part, Japanese officials said Wednesday.

The U.S.-Russian war games appeared on the agenda of the first two-day meeting of the Trilateral Forum on North Pacific Security, which brought together officials, military officers and researchers from Russia, Japan and the United States.

The forum was designed to provide an exchange of views for possible policy recommendations to the three governments. The next round is to be held in Russia in the fall. A dispute over a group of Russian-held islands claimed by Japan has frozen relations between Moscow and Tokyo.

Statue Stolen From a Rome Church

ROME (Reuters) — Thieves stole the *Bambino*, a 15th-century, jewel-encrusted, miraculous statue of the Infant Jesus in Rome.

The venerated work of art is in the church of Santa Maria in Araceli on the Capitoline Hill. Parents from all over Italy traditionally bring newborn or sick children to it. They ask for a blessing and leave jewels, which are sold by the Franciscans for the poor.

The police said the thieves broke into the church after it closed Tuesday night while the monks were elsewhere chanting vespers. According to legend, the small wooden statue was carved from an olive tree in the Garden of Gethsemane in Jerusalem. The thieves also took jewels and money in its ornate glass case. In the past, thieves have stolen such objects as well as relics of saints and demanded ransoms.

Another Politician Killed in Algeria

ALGIERS (AFP) — Islamic fundamentalists have killed another Algerian politician, the fourth in six days, the Challenge Party announced Wednesday.

The body of Mohammed Touil, who was employed by a state-run company in the eastern city of Constantine, was discovered after he was kidnapped overnight Tuesday, the party said, without giving further details.

The slaying came after the killing here of the first foreign journalist, Olivier Quémener, a Frenchman, fueled fears that hard-line Muslim fundamentalist groups had kept their promise to launch a February terror campaign.

Correction

A front-page article in Wednesday's editions on the International Monetary Fund's rejection of criticism of its leading practices for Moscow incorrectly reported Russian inflation data. Inflation in the fourth quarter of 1993 was about 16 percent a month and might have accelerated to 18 percent a month in January.

TRAVEL UPDATE

A 'Drop in Speed' on Lyon Autoroute

LYON (Reuters) — The police in Lyon said Wednesday that they had installed a computerized radar device along the A43 autoroute leading to Grenoble.

Using a remote-controlled video camera called Survidar, officers in a distant office can read a car's license number, record its speed and even take a picture of the driver. The camera, in place since the beginning of last month, has so far enabled authorities to ticket 400 offenders. "We've noticed a real drop in speed," a policeman said.

Dutch experts are designing a streetcar line for Tel Aviv, Israel's firm. The projected route of 24 kilometers (15 miles) would carry about 130,000 passengers a day, the Hague transport authority said. The authorities of Amsterdam, The Hague and Rotterdam will design the stations, tracks and trams. They will also manage the line, if Israel approves their design. The estimated cost is about \$460 million. (AP)

Edinburgh will pay city employees who cycle to work in the hope of reducing pollution and easing traffic. "Paying 25 pence (35 cents) a mile for travel by bicycle will cut pollution by reducing the number of cars on the road at peak periods — and the exercise will help improve staff health." City car parks will allow for bicycles. (Reuters)

Northwest Airlines will cut services between Australia and the United States. Northwest said the move was an economy measure in an "intensely competitive industry." It means the carrier has all but abandoned the services it fought last year to expand. (AFP)

Few in Russia Polls Write Off Reforms

Strong Public Opposition To Zhirinovsky Also Noted

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Political opinion polls released in the last week suggest that despite the anti-reform backlash of last month's parliamentary election few people here expect Russia to reverse course and many are strongly opposed to the ultranationalist Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky.

Polls in Russia have been less than accurate; they were notorious for being wrong in the recent parliamentary elections, dramatically underestimating the strength of the ultranationalists.

But these latest surveys at least indicate that it is too soon to suggest as some in the West have done that Russians are ready to abandon the free-market economic policies and pro-Western diplomacy that have characterized the last two years.

The only significant reformist holdover in the government also said Wednesday that it was too soon to write off the reforms or conclude that the newly structured cabinet, in which former Soviet bureaucrats now predominate, was going to reverse course.

Deputy Prime Minister Anatoli B. Chubais, who heads the privatization effort, said that the departure from the cabinet of Yegor T. Gaidar, architect of Russia's transformation, and Boris G. Fyodorov, the free-market advocate and former finance minister, had been a big blow.

But Mr. Chubais said that Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin may end up sticking with most of the reformist policies, including

tight monetary control to reduce Russia's high inflation.

"The government's reform policy has come under threat," Mr. Chubais said. "But at the same time it is so far a potential threat."

In the next week or two, Mr. Chubais said, decisions would be made about the 1994 budget that would show whether the reform course will continue or be watered down or reversed. Until then, he said, "it is wrong to try and make a final assessment about the government's course."

A survey of 1,000 Muscovites conducted by the Mnenie polling firm last week found that little agreement about whether Mr. Gaidar's resignation would make things better or worse. But nearly 50 percent thought it was possible to have his policies continue even if he was not in the cabinet.

Meanwhile, a survey by the Center for Public Opinion and Market Research gave Mr. Zhirinovsky the highest negative rating among 13 leading politicians.

About 63 percent said they did not trust Mr. Zhirinovsky, whose neofascist party scored surprising victories in the parliamentary elections and whose open threats against neighboring countries have caused extreme alarm in the West. The center surveyed 1,600 people in cities and urban areas across Russia.

Mr. Yeltsin, by contrast, had a "trust" rating of about 44 percent, with 40 percent saying they do not trust him.

In the Moscow poll by Mnenie, about 50 percent of respondents said they feared that a war would result if Mr. Zhirinovsky were to come to power.



A soldier on duty Wednesday in Tokoza to stop clashes between Inkatha and ANC supporters.

Inkatha Rejects Plan for Security

Reuters

KATLEHONG, South Africa — Zulus from the Inkatha Freedom Party brandished clubs and rattled shields on Wednesday in protest against a township peace plan drawn up by their foes, the African National Congress and the white government.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha party, which is boycotting the ANC and government-led transition to democracy, officially rejected the plan as "treacherous."

"This action by the National Party government and the African National Congress is just another capitulation of a lame duck government," said Ziba Jiyane, an Inkatha spokesman.

Party members in Katlehong and Tokoza, two of the worst trouble spots in four years of township violence, said that the plan was one-sided and that they would resist it.

ANC loyalists in the two townships said they

feared for their lives if Inkatha spurned the plan.

President Frederik W. de Klerk and the ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, announced on Tuesday that troops would be deployed to Katlehong and Tokoza, east of Johannesburg, to replace the Internal Stability Unit, the widely despised white-led police force regarded by thousands of blacks as the main enforcer of apartheid in the townships.

The troops will be charged with restoring order, cleaning up battle-scarred streets, repairing damaged houses, restoring amenities and helping refugees return to their homes.

Followers of Inkatha and the ANC have been fighting in Natal province and around Johannesburg for the past four years of apartheid reform. About 14,000 people have died.

About 500 Inkatha protesters carrying clubs, spears, shields and placards marched from Katlehong to Tokoza against the withdrawal of the Internal Stability Unit.

Cologne Police Ban Rally Featuring Zhirinovsky

Reuters

BONN — The police have banned a rally in Cologne planned by an extremist German party and billed to feature the Russian hard-line Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky, organizers said Wednesday.

The German League, an anti-foreigner fringe party with several

seats on the Cologne City Council, said the police had ordered the Saturday rally canceled as a danger to public safety.

A city council member, Manfred Roush, said his party would appeal the ban in court.

It was not immediately clear whether Mr. Zhirinovsky, who has called for a Russian-German alli-

ance to rule Europe, would visit Cologne.

The German League said last month that Mr. Zhirinovsky had accepted an invitation, but a Foreign Ministry spokesman said he had not applied for a visa.

Bonn barred Mr. Zhirinovsky from entering the country in De-

cember, arguing that his often out-

landish and aggressive statements could damage German interests.

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel later said he might allow Mr. Zhirinovsky to visit Germany, prompting the German League to invite him to Cologne and to a four-day congress of European far-right parties starting Thursday.

The extreme Russian nationalist, in a wild and extraordinary statement, promised that 18 Muslims would die in the first test of the "Elipson" weapon.

He said it would kill by producing a massive impulse of sound that human beings could not withstand.

"There will not be a single trace of firearms wounds, not one drop of blood, not one damaged building," he told reporters. "There will just be the corpses of 18 Muslim soldiers lying there."

Mr. Zhirinovsky, who is visiting the former Yugoslavia, has several times promised to demonstrate such a weapon, but has produced no evidence of its existence. As an opposition leader, he holds no formal powers and has no authority to test Russian arms.

China-India Troop Talks
Agence France Presse

NEW DELHI — A delegation of Chinese officials arrived here Wednesday for talks on troop reductions.

Russia Wants to Keep Bases in Caucasus

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Russia would like to maintain five military bases and about 23,000 troops in the three independent nations of the Caucasus. Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev said Wednesday.

General Grachev, touring Georgia in advance of a visit there Thursday by President Boris N. Yeltsin, said Russia would like to keep three bases in Georgia and one each in Armenia and Azerbaijan, with agreement of the host governments. The troops' mission would be to provide regional security in the former Soviet territory, he told the Interfax news agency.

Russian troops inherited the positions of Soviet forces in much of Central Asia and the Caucasus and in many cases have remained at the request of the host governments.

But Russia's long-term military and economic role in former Soviet republics has become increasingly controversial since the strong showing by extremists in Russian parliamentary elections in December.

Many of Russia's southern neighbors, weakened economically and torn by civil strife, now look to Moscow for help, but many also fear the strings that might come attached to that help. President Bill Clinton acknowledged Russia's special interest in the region during his visit to Moscow last month, but the U.S. administration has also warned Russia not to interfere in other states' affairs without their approval.

The Russian political and military establishment appears similarly ambivalent, with many leaders calling for Russia to play its "his-

toric" role in the region but many others fearful of costly entanglements.

That ambivalence was evident Wednesday when the leaders of every major faction in the lower house of parliament, or Duma, expressed opposition to a friendship treaty that Mr. Yeltsin and the Georgian leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, are expected to sign on Thursday.

Like many of the 15 former Soviet republics, Georgia declared its sovereignty after the Soviet Union collapsed in December 1991 and vowed not to cooperate with Moscow even within the framework of the loose successor alliance, the Commonwealth of Independent States.

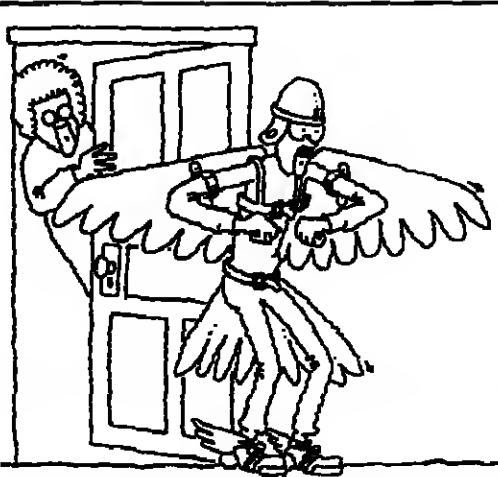
But the subsequent two years have seen the overthrow of Georgia's first elected president, three

separate civil wars and an almost total breakdown of law and order throughout the country. Russian officials have expressed concern about Mr. Yeltsin's safety during his one-day visit Thursday.

Last fall, Mr. Shevardnadze turned to Russia to save his regime after troops loyal to him had lost one war — against the ethnic separatists of Abkhazia — and seemed on the verge of losing another, to supporters of the deposed president. Reversing course and rhetoric, Georgia joined the Commonwealth.

Now Mr. Shevardnadze is looking for more Russian help. Among other things, the agreement would allow Russia to help Georgia create its own armed forces out of the competing bands of gangsters and warriors who now roam different sectors of the country.

OVERHEARD



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★POLITICAL VOTES★

Saudis Turn Thumbs Down on U.S. Envoy

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has decided against nominating the former ambassador to Kuwait, Edward W. (Skip) Gnehm Jr., to be ambassador to Saudi Arabia because the Saudi government has said it will not agree to the posting. Having a country turn down Washington's choice for an ambassador is a rare event, but the Saudis have done it before. They forced the Reagan administration to recall a Middle East scholar, Robert G. Neumann, in 1981 after only two months. In early 1988 the Saudis booted out Hume A. Hume, another highly regarded career officer, who could speak Arabic, after only nine months. Like Mr. Gnehm, a career Foreign Service officer, speaks Arabic, which could make him a magnet for those Saudi proponents of all those messy democratic reforms. Mr. Gnehm's push for democratic changes in Kuwait apparently did not set well with Riyadh either. The post has been empty since the summer of 1992, when the Bush administration recalled the career diplomat Chas Freeman and tried to push through the Texas oilman John B. Bunker, a friend of then-Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, just before the election. But the Democrat-controlled Senate Foreign Relations Committee balked. The Saudis early on had been pushing for a "friend of Bill" or FOB, not a career-diplomat type, someone reasonably close to President Bill Clinton, like George Stephanopoulos, his senior adviser, or Thomas F. (Mac) McLarty, his chief of staff. (WP)

Banking Panels to Dip Into Whitewater Affair

WASHINGTON — Democratic chairmen of the House and Senate banking committees agreed to schedule savings and loan oversight hearings that Republicans intend to use as forums for inquiries about the Whitewater Development Corp. and Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan. Under pressure from Republicans, Senator Donald W. Riegle Jr., Democrat of Michigan, and Representative Henry Gonzalez, Democrat of Texas, said they would hold hearings in the coming month on the agency disposing of failed S&Ls, the Resolution Trust Corp. Its investigation into Madison's 1989 failure led to the continuing federal criminal investigation involving the Whitewater real estate development and Mr. and Mrs. Clinton's ties to the failed S&Ls. Investigators also are examining the Clintons' Whitewater real estate venture, the financial dealings of Governor Jim Guy Tucker of Arkansas and other prominent state figures. Mr. Riegle and Mr. Gonzalez refused, however, to hold full-fledged hearings on Madison. They have contended that the investigation should be left to the newly appointed independent counsel, Robert B. Fiske Jr. (WP)

New Proposals to Reduce Water Pollution

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration and Senate Democrats spelled out ambitious proposals on Tuesday to revise the Clean Water Act, broadening it to include runoff from farms and other previously unregulated sources of pollution. The proposed legislation by the administration this year would also further restrict discharges of toxic chemicals, tighten enforcement of pollution laws, expand federal subsidies for local water-treatment programs, and put into law the goal of preserving wetlands at their current total area. And, in an important change in how regulatory agencies look at the nation's water problems, the bill would call on states to set water-quality goals for entire watersheds, rather than controlling pollution one spot at a time. How farmers handle the manure from their animals, how households fertilize their lawns, and how cities design their asphalt landscapes could all be controlled by these state watershed plans. The Clinton administration estimates that the proposals, if enacted, would leave state and local governments and businesses paying \$70 billion a year for clean water, against the \$62 billion they now spend complying with the federal water-pollution law. (NYT)

Quote / Unquote

Mr. Clinton, with latynitis, about to address a group of visitors in the White House: "I'm doing slightly worse. The good news is, you get a shorter speech." (AP)

Defense Nominee Sees Potential 'Nightmare' in Korea

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's choice for defense secretary told the Senate on Wednesday that his confirmation hearing that the United States faced a possible "nightmare scenario" in Korea. William Perry, now the No. 2 man at the Pentagon, said the end of the Cold War had not eliminated the military threats facing the United States. "Old threats can still pose new dangers to peace and security — I refer to the potential for conflict on the Korean Peninsula," Mr. Perry told the Senate Armed Services Committee. "The prospect of the rogue regime of North Korea acquiring a nuclear weapons capability to add to their massive conventional forces is emblematic of proliferation problems we face," Mr. Perry said. Mr. Perry said the United States was pursuing aggressive "diplomatic efforts to deal with this nightmare scenario," and said the presence of 100,000 U.S. soldiers, sailors and airmen in the Western Pacific served as a deterrent.

In Russia, Mr. Perry predicted, the path to stability will be "rocky and twisted." He said that the Clinton administration hoped to use diplomacy in promoting Russian democracy. The main challenge facing the defense secretary, Mr. Perry said, was the decline of defense spending at a time of world instability. "Historically, we have not managed well such budget declines," Mr. Perry said. "This time we must get it right or we will pay the cost later, either in blood or treasure or both." On Korea, Mr. Perry said he supported sending Patriot missile systems to South Korea but said a final decision by the president was awaiting consultation with the South Korean government. The Patriots are defensive missiles designed to deflect or destroy enemy ballistic missiles. North Korea has strongly objected to the proposal to send the Patriots.

Senator John S. McCain 3d, Republican of Arizona, while supporting the Perry nomination, accused the administration of pursuing "a policy bordering on appeasement" with North Korea. Mr. McCain said that given the choice between the carrot and the stick, the administration is overly prone to the carrot in its dealings with North Korea. "I have no objection to carrots," Mr. Perry replied. "And there are sticks downstream also. I'm not anxious to precipitate the use of sticks." The Senate also has been voicing increasing alarm about tensions in Korea and the need to stem the violence in the former Yugoslavia. On Korea, the Senate on Wednesday overwhelmingly approved two amendments that seek international sanctions against North Korea and a renewed U.S. nuclear presence on the Korean Peninsula. Asked about whether the United States should continue to press for human rights reforms in China or seek China's support in dealing with North Korea,

Mr. Perry said North Korea had to have priority. Softening the pressure on human rights in China would "pale in comparison with the prospect of a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula," Mr. Perry said. Mr. Perry was nominated to replace Defense Secretary Les Aspin after Bobby Ray Inman was offered the job by Mr. Clinton but backed out. Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, the committee chairman, said Tuesday that there was a chance of Mr. Perry's being confirmed this week. "I think he'll do a very fine job," Mr. Nunn said. Mr. Perry, 66, founded high-tech defense companies, directed military research under President Jimmy Carter and became a millionaire as a consultant to weapons makers. He came to Capitol Hill a week after Mr. Clinton told Congress, "We must not cut defense further," and days before the president presents a \$264 billion defense budget, a slight increase over this year's defense plan.

Warlike Noises on Peninsula North Blames U.S. for a 'Momentous Crisis'

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — North Korea threatened Wednesday to break off its talks with the United States over nuclear inspections, claiming that the Clinton administration had "created a momentous crisis" and shown in recent days that its negotiations were only "a pretense for strangling" the government of Kim Il Sung. The statement was the latest in a series of almost daily and increasingly belligerent-sounding warnings from Pyongyang. It charged that Washington's proposal to deploy Patriot anti-missile batteries in South Korea, combined with the recent visit to Seoul by R. James Woolsey, the director of central intelligence, was evidence that the United States had moved to "the full-scale stage of the war preparations."

American and South Korean officials said that they were concerned by the tone of the North Korean dispatches, which were broadcast Wednesday and also handed over to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. But the officials said that it was difficult to determine whether the warnings were originating with the country's leadership or with other, lower-level officials. Some suggested that the North was trying to use the Patriot missile deployment as its newest reason for refusing to go along with any detailed inspection by the atomic energy agency. "Sometimes they are bluffing, and sometimes a steady buildup in the rhetoric indicates we have a real problem on our hands," one U.S. official, who monitors the North, said. "Frankly, this time we can't tell." (In Seoul, Foreign Minister Han Sung-Joon of South Korea urged caution Wednesday in the dispute with North Korea, Agency France-Press reported. Speaking to senior South Korean diplomats, Mr. Han called for a shift away from confrontation, saying that in a zero-sum game "a gain for one side entails a corresponding loss for the other.") To recent days, American, South Korean and Japanese officials have said privately that they would give North Korea until Feb. 21, the start of a meeting of the atomic energy agency's board of governors, to allow international inspectors to resume their visits to Yongbyon, North Korea's nuclear complex. If there is no progress by then, a senior Japanese

official said Wednesday, the UN Security Council would be asked to impose sanctions. A formal deadline has not been presented to the North. The statement came a day after the U.S. Senate adopted a nonbinding resolution urging President Bill Clinton to take a harder line with the North. North Korea has not responded to that resolution, but it did denounce the plan by the United States to set up a "Radio Free Asia." In its six-page statement, North Korea's Foreign Ministry denounced the International Atomic Energy Agency, accusing it of participating in a conspiracy with the United States to force it into far more intrusive inspections than it agreed to with the United States. It appears to have envisioned that inspection as very limited, and far short of the kind required under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. The North said in March that it was abandoning the treaty, but it later suspended that decision, declaring that the move would depend on the outcome of its talks with the United States. Since then it has claimed it holds a special status, either in the treaty or out of it, that exempts it from the inspection requirements. The energy agency, it said Wednesday, "tried stupidly to force full-scope inspections" that would be the "equivalent" of North Korea's "de facto return to the treaty," and deliberately delayed consultations with North Korea to provoke a crisis. The agency, saying its own reputation for thoroughness and integrity was at stake, has refused to negotiate over the terms of its inspection. David Kyd, the agency's spokesman, said: "We have told them that a limited inspection is not enough. We can't just look over the fence." The American approach, the North said, is "simply a stratagem aimed at devising a pretense for strangling" North Korea and at "stalling for time needed to this end." It added that the State Department's "sophistry that the deployment of the U.S. missiles can in no way be considered provocative" is "the height of impudence." The North repeated its usual warning that, if the United States decided to "take other options," presumably including sanctions, "we will also take our own countermeasures."

Cultist Cites Mass Suicide Plan

By Sue Anne Pressley
Washington Post Service

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Victorine Hollingsworth did not want to kill herself. Four days after a Feb. 28 shootout with federal agents at the Branch Davidian compound near Waco, Texas, the cult's leader, David Koresh, planned for his followers to draw authorities into a final firefight, commit mass suicide and "blow up" their armed compound, she testified in federal court. By then, Mr. Koresh felt certain he was dying from gunshot wounds he had received in the shootout. His body would be carried outside on a stretcher by men armed with hand grenades. Everyone "would die a quick death, and we would all go home to Mother," Miss Hollingsworth said Tuesday. But even as she stood in line to bid Mr. Koresh farewell, even as she joined in a last prayer with the others, Miss Hollingsworth, 59, was deeply troubled. "I knew if I committed suicide," she said, "I would not have a place in God's kingdom." She was spared the decision. Mr. Koresh suddenly called off the plan, announcing that he had had a vision from God directing him to do further work. The testimony by Miss Hollingsworth, a British citizen, was the first by a Branch Davidian in the murder and conspiracy trial of 11 other members of the religious sect. The cult's 51-day standoff, which began the day of the shootout, ended on April 19 with a huge fire and the deaths of Mr. Koresh and more than 80 followers. Miss Hollingsworth testified



Miss Hollingsworth being escorted to the courthouse in San Antonio to testify in the trial of 11 Branch Davidian members.

that on the morning of the shootout, she saw two of the defendants, Livingstone Fagan and Brad Branch, holding guns and boasting about shooting federal agents. But she also said that Mr. Branch, who ran from room to room firing and yelling at people to keep low, was "protecting" the women and children.

Commerce Chief Says Payoff Inquiry Cleared Him

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown said Wednesday that the Justice Department had cleared him of allegations that he agreed to work to lift the U.S. trade embargo against Vietnam for a \$700,000 payoff. Mr. Brown said a Justice Department letter stated: "No further investigation is warranted. Accordingly, we are closing the investigation. We appreciate Secretary Brown's cooperation with the investigation." He said that he was pleased that the inquiry had "fully and fairly exonerated" him of any wrongdoing and that "this matter has been brought to an official close."

No Evidence to Support Allegations

Jerry Knight of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington.

A federal grand jury in Miami found no evidence to support claims by a Florida businessman, Binky Ly, that the two businessmen reprimanded Mr. Brown to help develop business ventures in Vietnam as soon as the trade ban could be lifted, sources familiar with the investigation said. Mr. Brown has consistently denied the allegations and predicted for several months that he would be exonerated. Independently, the Clinton administration has been moving to end the long prohibition on trade with Vietnam. The Senate last week voted to support ending the embargo, and the White House could lift the embargo soon. The investigation involving Mr. Brown began last summer and was carried out by the FBI, the Justice Department and the Miami grand jury. Grand jury investigations that produce no criminal charges usually end without any statement, but the Justice Department reportedly is preparing to agree to demands by Mr. Brown's attorney, Reid Weingarten, that his client is entitled to a public exoneration because of his prominence and the publicity given the investigation. Carl Stern, Justice Department spokesman, refused to confirm reports from Brown supporters and administration officials that the Florida investigation was about to be terminated without any action. The grand jury has investigated allegations by Mr. Ly, who came to the United States as a student in the 1970s, that two of his business partners obtained Mr. Brown's help in working to end the trade embargo after promising to pay him \$700,000 through a secret bank account. Mr. Ly has acknowledged that he never met Mr. Brown, but has said he was told of Mr. Brown's role by his partners, Nguyen Van Hao, a Miami convenience store owner who was once an official of the Vietnamese government, and Marc Ashton, a Haitian-born Florida frozen food entrepreneur who is a longtime friend of Mr. Brown's. Mr. Ly had said he was originally a partner with Mr. Hao and Mr. Ashton in a plan to develop businesses in Vietnam, but withdrew from the venture after his partners told him they had made an arrangement to bring Mr. Brown into the venture and pay him to work to end the trade embargo. The grand jury investigation began last summer after Mr. Ly sent letters to the press, the Justice Department and several members of Congress making the allegations. Last September, Mr. Brown acknowledged that he had met three times with Mr. Hao and Mr. Ashton. He has said that he met them only because of their personal relationship and that he never agreed to participate in any business venture with them or sought payments.

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On Payday, Women Still Lag but Are Gaining Ground on Men

By Tom Redburn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Women in New York City came a lot closer to matching the earnings of men during the 1980s than elsewhere in the nation, according to a study. The study, which covered New Yorkers over 25, found that except for women who lacked a high school diploma, working women gained on men of comparable education during that decade. And those income gains are likely to continue in the 1990s, experts said, although probably at a slower pace.

In New York, women who worked full time in 1989 earned 77.5 cents for each dollar earned by men — up from 71 cents on the dollar in 1979. Comparison with men's earnings is considered the most basic measure of women's status in the work force. In 1989, American women in general were paid only 66 percent of their male counterparts' earnings, according to data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For the previous three decades that level had hovered around 60 percent. The research, conducted at

Teachers College of Columbia University, was based on census data gathered in 1980 and 1990. Other experts on labor markets said the Columbia findings were consistent with recent studies showing strong economic gains for women in the 1980s. But they cautioned that some conclusions about New York City may be less reliable because of the difficulty of gathering hard data about incomes. Women who work in New York City fared better than most women elsewhere largely because the jobs so numerous here — white-collar,

professional and managerial service-sector employment — tend to be much more open to women. At the same time, the sharp decline in manufacturing jobs in the city, much greater than in the nation generally, tended to hit men harder. Younger women and well-educated women fared exceptionally well. In New York, those aged 25 to 34 in 1989 earned 88.3 percent of what men of the same age were paid. And women between the ages of 35 and 44 made the greatest strides, raising their earnings from 69.5 percent of the men's wage to

79.3 percent, according to the Teachers College report. Women who graduated from college earned 25.4 percent more, adjusted for inflation, at the end of the 1980s than they did at the beginning of the decade. Their average earnings in 1989 amounted to \$35,677, up from \$28,451 in 1979. Similarly educated men saw their average earnings rise by 21.9 percent to \$42,037. Poorly educated women and immigrants, however, did not share so much in the progress of other women.

Archaeologist Finds an Ancient Port in Mexico

By Tod Robberson
Washington Post Service

EL PITAL, Mexico — An American archaeologist in this remote Gulf of Mexico village says he has located the site of an ancient port city believed to have flourished more than 1,500 years ago, apparently having served as the largest coastal urban center in North America in its time. Although excavation has not begun on the 150 earthen pyramids and other structures at the site, it is yielding surface artifacts and data indicating it once served as a political, cultural and trading center contemporary with the city of Teotihuacan, whose towering pyramids still stand near present-day Mexico City. Thousands, possibly more than 20,000 people, may have inhabited the city and its suburbs at its peak of activity from A.D. 300 to 600. In addition, scientists are investigating its probable use as a conduit for seagoing trade with pre-Columbian Indian civilizations as far north as the upper Mississippi River, and they say it may have been responsible for the introduction of such crops as corn into the north. Preliminary data are being gathered at the site by a team of archaeologists headed by S. Jeffrey K. Wilkerson, who has

been living and working here in the Gulf Coast state of Veracruz for more than 20 years. "The impression we're getting is that this will turn out to be the largest urban center on the Gulf Coast for this time period," Mr. Wilkerson said while touring the site, named after a village that now sits atop some of the ruins. "I think this was the major terminus of a cultural corridor leading from Teotihuacan to the Gulf. This is something of a missing link." The core city, its suburbs and satellite communities measure about 40 kilometers long and 20 kilometers wide, with earthen and stone pyramids up to 40 meters high. Despite its size, the site is virtually invisible at ground level because of thick vegetation. According to Mr. Wilkerson, preliminary studies indicate a 2,500-to-3,000-year human chronology around El Pitál. Situated 15 kilometers (9 miles) west of the Gulf, El Pitál is directly linked to the ocean by two slow-moving rivers, the Tres Bocas to the north and the Nauda to the south, perfectly placing it for waterborne commerce along the Gulf Coast. To test his theory that it served as an ancient port, Mr. Wilkerson traveled both rivers by raft and said they were easily navigable with oars in both directions. He described "gateway structures" at strategic junctures along both rivers,

which could have served as toll stations or other control points for boat traffic serving the city. "It is quite possible the city controlled coastal trade at a time we know the meso-American civilization was reaching its zenith," said George Stuart, director of archaeological projects at the National Geographic Society in Washington. "Anytime you find a huge ruin, unknown and undug, it adds another part to the larger mosaic," he added. "This is of far more than routine importance." El Pitál appears to have been contemporary with Teotihuacan, which arose early in the first millennium and dominated the valley of Mexico for roughly 750 years. Mr. Wilkerson said he discounted the theory that El Pitál somehow served as a subservient outpost to the larger, more powerful Teotihuacan. Rather, he says he believes it was an independent and self-supporting city with its own distinct trade links and sphere of political power. Nevertheless, the two cities probably maintained some cultural or commercial links, he said. Teotihuacan and El Pitál both shared common architectural and artistic styles, and their inhabitants had an affinity for an ancient ballgame ritual played with a hard rubber ball and a stone hoop imbedded in the walls of a long, narrow court.

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Israeli soldiers kicking a Palestinian youth in Gaza City on Wednesday after a stoning incident.

No Slowing of West Bank Violence

GENEVA — Killings, torture and land confiscation have continued in the occupied territories since Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization signed a peace accord in September, a United Nations investigator said Wednesday.

The investigator, René Felber, a former Swiss foreign minister, called on Israel to free its 12,000 Palestinian prisoners and urged Israel and the Palestinians to halt violence among groups on both sides that oppose the accord.

He singled out members of the Islamic militant group Hamas for using incendiary bombs and Israeli settlers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip for attacking Palestinians.

"The Israeli authorities in particular should ensure that the army exercises restraint in responding to outbreaks of violence," Mr. Felber wrote.

Mr. Felber, who met Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, in recent weeks, presented his report to the UN Human Rights Commission, which opened its annual six-week session Monday.

In another report, the rights group Amnesty International said it wished to draw attention "to the detention and imprisonment of some 10,000 Palestinians, the situation in south Lebanon and the killings of Palestinian and Israeli civilians."

Amnesty said it suspected Israel of torturing prisoners in parts of Lebanon that it or its allies control.

Mr. Arafat, who addressed the UN forum on Tuesday, said 14,000 Palestinians were being held by the Israelis and also called for their release.

Last month, Mr. Felber was the first UN "special rapporteur" in 25 years allowed to enter the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

"The number of incidents resulting in the loss of Palestinian and Israeli lives in the occupied territories has not declined," he said. At least 45 Palestinians and 20 Israelis were killed between the signing of the accord and the end of December.

EUROPE: Union, Too, Gives East the Cold Shoulder

Continued from Page 1

promise of membership. That is all the more important following the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Partnership for Peace Formula, which included neither a promise nor a timetable for membership, officials say.

Given that membership talks will take years to conclude, Poland wants the Union to commit to a review of relations in 1996 that would lead to negotiations, said Jan Kulakowski, the country's ambassador to the Union.

Hungary's ambassador, György Granaszoi, said Budapest was likely to make a formal request for membership in coming weeks, even though it did not expect formal negotiations before 1997.

Following the electoral success of Russian ultranationalists led by Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy, Hungary's ruling coalition needs tangible support from Brussels for its pro-Union policies before parliamentary elections in May to fend off the extreme right and left, which instead urge alliances with the former Yugoslavia and Russia, Mr. Granaszoi said.

"We hear a lot of declarations that it is a wrong policy, that in 1996 the Western world showed us they would abandon Hungary," Mr. Granaszoi said, adding that his country needed "a stronger commitment" from the Union.

Union governments rebuffed commission efforts last year to set a 1996 review date for East European countries, and they remain just as unwilling to get boxed into a timetable, said a senior commission official. Mr. Delors meets with Mr. Pawlak on Thursday, and officials said the commission president was likely to offer little more than the prospect of more frequent meetings with EU ministers and officials to keep Poland abreast of Union policies and regulations.

Similarly, French and German efforts to calm Eastern Europe's security fears by offering them associate membership in the Union's defense arm, the Western European Union, are likely to be blocked again, officials and diplomats say. Most governments believe that a defense body that still includes only nine of the 12 EU states is hardly ready to extend security guarantees to areas where NATO fears to tread, an EU diplomat said.

"Who is going to guarantee the Eastern borders of these countries?" the diplomat asked. "Only Europe, or also the United States?"

Austria Foreign Minister Acts to End Scandal

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

VIENNA — Foreign Minister Alois Mock acted Wednesday to put an end to the presidential scandal that has been plaguing Austria for the past month.

In a statement, Mr. Mock announced that President Thomas Klestil's mistress, Margot Löffler, was quitting her job in Mr. Klestil's office immediately and going on vacation for several weeks starting Monday.

Mr. Klestil, 61, had stirred up more controversy by announcing his intention to take Miss Löffler with him on his visit to Egypt that begins Monday, even though he has already agreed to sever his relationship with her.

Apparently acting to head off more publicity at home and abroad about Mr. Klestil's affair, Mr. Mock was able to intervene to stop Miss Löffler, 39, from accompanying the president to Cairo since she is officially a Foreign Ministry employee.

She had been serving as the president's deputy cabinet chief and appointments secretary since his election in 1992.

Mr. Mock said that "in agreement" with Mr. Klestil and after a talk with Miss Löffler, he had "granted her wish to end her assignment to the presidential office."

He promised in exchange "a quick posting abroad" for her although he gave no indication where she would be sent.

Mr. Klestil's affair has already caused a break with his

wife of 37 years, Edith, 55, and shattered his image as a family man.

The Austrian magazine *News* reported that Mr. Klestil had hired a lawyer to begin negotiations with his wife for a separation but not a divorce. The lawyer was quoted as saying he had been instructed to reach a generous settlement. But the magazine said a legal battle appeared likely over the division of property.

Austria seems ill at ease with the debate the breakup is causing. The final straw, Mrs. Klestil told the press, was her husband's request that his mistress join them in the presidential box at the Musikverein to listen to the traditional New Year's Day Concert.

"I'm not prepared," she was quoted as saying, "to become an abandoned, embittered, nasty old wife for the sake of a lot of grief. I'm not ready to be dragged into a corner in which I don't belong. I have done the best I could."

For two years, she had been putting up with her husband's affair with a woman who had first been a campaign official and then an aide.

By press accounts, Miss Löffler is a hard-driven, ambitious promoter of the president and had a knack of often appearing with a smile just behind him and his wife.

The scandal has again tainted the moral authority of the presidency, which was beginning to recover from the accusations against his predecessor, Kurt Waldheim, of serving in Nazi military units involved in war crimes.

The Viennese press had known about the affair but said nothing. Affairs of Austrian politicians were regarded as private matters and off-limits to photographers and reporters.

Now the tabloid press has gone to town. It has also been asking in headlines whether he will resign as president to live with his mistress, drop her and reconcile with his wife, or separate from both.

Mrs. Klestil has kept the media fueled by speaking out about her feelings of betrayal and of being used to promote his career at her life's expense.

Public sympathies seem divided over whether she should have spoken out or kept her silence. But she was given an ovation by high society two weeks ago when she appeared at the Philharmonic Ball.

Still, the polls show that an overwhelming majority of Austrians — 80 percent or more — think Mr. Klestil should continue as president.

A dark-horse candidate in the 1992 election, Mr. Klestil had run an effective campaign and charmed Austrians with his casual approach and his appeal to family values. It was said that this image was a factor in his victory.

Although he was the official candidate of the conservative Austrian People's Party, Mr. Klestil was not a member of any party.

For a New Finland, A Different Choice

Woman Likely to Win Vote

By William E. Schmidt

New York Times Service

HELSINKI — When Elisabeth Rehn joined a televised debate last month among Finland's 11 presidential candidates, a questioner demanded to know what she was doing there. As the nominee of a tiny party composed mostly of Swedish-speaking Finns, the journalist declared, Mrs. Rehn surely did not believe she had a serious chance of winning.

But the 58-year-old candidate of the rump Swedish People's Party — and Finland's first female defense minister — only confronted political pundits here last month by finishing a strong second in the first round of presidential balloting. And now Mrs. Rehn is the odds-on choice to win the runoff on Sunday and become Finland's first female president.

Her party, the junior partner in the center-right parliamentary coalition that governs Finland, counts barely 6 percent of the Finnish electorate. But Mrs. Rehn has opened more than a 10-point lead in public opinion polls over Martti Ahtisaari, 56, a career diplomat who had the most votes in the first round of balloting. Mr. Ahtisaari, who has never before held elected office, is the candidate of the much larger center-left Social Democratic Party.

At a campaign rally last week in Rauma, a struggling port city on Finland's west coast, Mrs. Rehn was mobbed by young people and supporters who gathered in sub-freezing temperatures. Several of them hugged her and held out autograph books covered with her press clippings.

"She's different from other politicians I've seen in Finland," said Anne Aronen, a eater who brought her three children to see Mrs. Rehn, who is married with four children and nine grandchildren. "I don't know, but I feel like I know her."

With Finns getting their first chance ever to vote directly for a presidential candidate, as opposed to casting ballots for competing slates of presidential electors, the campaign has been the most unpredictable in memory.

In large part, the campaign reflects doubt and uncertainty among voters over the state of Finland's economy — the unemployment rate last month topped 22 percent, the highest in Europe — as well as renewed anxieties about instability along Finland's long border with Russia.

"Like everywhere else, people here just don't seem to trust the old politicians," said Jaakko Hietanen, the former Finnish ambassador to the United States and now the director of the Center for Finnish Business and Policy Studies in Helsinki.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Life in Brussels Without a Car

Life without a car: Tempting or terrifying? Eight couples in Brussels, fed up with the stress of driving in the Belgian capital, have agreed to do without their automobiles for a month. They handed over their keys in a ceremony last Saturday.

The experiment, supported by Brussels officials, the League of Families and the Inter-Environment group, requires the couples — all are young, with children — to keep a log of their movements, their pleasant and unpleasant surprises, their moods, and costs incurred.

In exchange, reports Le Soir, a Brussels daily, each couple receives a "survival kit." It contains passes good on subways, trams, buses and commuter trains, a complete set of maps and schedules, bicycles, a small cart for groceries, access to a delivery service and price lists from car rental companies. The cost of the kit is said to equal that of maintaining a car for a month in Brussels.

Around Europe

The Dutch government wants to make Frisian the nation's second official language. Frisian, once spoken along the North Sea coast as far as Schleswig in Germany, is now the language of about half a million people in the northeastern province of Friesland, and in some offshore islands. A form of Low German with hints of Old Danish, its resemblance to English is so easily close that English-speakers hearing it from a distance often mistake it for their own language. Road signs in Friesland are already in Frisian, and newspapers have Frisian news sections. The proposal to give the language official status, which is expected to pass parliament this year, would require translation of official documents into Frisian.

BBC's Radio 3 plans to adopt a new tone that more closely "reflects the sound of the nation." "If you turn on Radio 3," Liz Forgan of BBC told The Daily Telegraph, "you know immediately what it is. Many people find it off-putting. It is so unlike any other part of English life, it's an enclave. However, valuable and beautiful BBC pronunciation is, if it is stopping people enjoying music, it is not worth it." She said listeners would increasingly be hearing Irish voices, and "lovely rich Brummie," or Birmingham, accents. This new diversity is a far cry from the

impeccable linguistic formality of the old Third Program, which obliged its unseen announcers to wear evening dress.

Hard times seem to have brought out the gaming instinct in the French: The 142 French casinos reported a 31 percent rise in receipts last year, to 3.9 billion francs (\$663 million). The biggest share — 2.8 billion francs — comes from slot machines. The most lucrative casino is Cannes-Croisette, followed by Deauville-Deauville and Nice-Ruhl, each of which takes in more than 200 million francs a year.

Meanwhile, the poor economy has not taken the fizz out of Champagne sales — they were up 7 percent last year. But at least half of all sales in France were by the big suburban supermarkets, which sometimes sell a bottle for as little as 40 francs (about \$7).

British women prefer being wisened and dressed to making love, according to a new survey. A plurality of the 1,010 respondents in a Good Housekeeping magazine survey said the prospect of a delicious meal in a restaurant was more tempting than making love. Those who get their kicks from good food named Italian restaurants as their favorite, followed by Chinese and French. Spanish cuisine finished last.

Brian Knowlton

Vow Kept, Hosokawa Rides High in the Polls

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Public support for the government of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa rebounded after the enactment of political reform legislation last week, according to a poll published Wednesday by the Yomiuri Shimbun.

The poll showed that Mr. Hosokawa's government had the backing of slightly more than 72 percent of the public.

The survey, based on more than 2,000 respondents nationwide, was consistent with two other newspaper polls on Tuesday that gave him 74 percent backing.

The findings suggest that ordinary Japanese highly value Mr. Hosokawa's good intentions despite a half-year during which his coalition had only limited success in putting them into practice.

Mr. Hosokawa, 56, took office on Aug. 9 after his fierce anti-corruption campaign helped to topple the long-governing Liberal Democratic Party.

His coalition of seven parties, from hard left to pro-business center right, faced an immediate test in how it handled Japan's persistent economic downturn.

At the same time, Mr. Hosokawa said his government would give priority to passing a series of radical

political and electoral reforms aimed at curbing the graft rampant in Japanese public life.

Months of stalemate over these proposed changes delayed action on vital economic legislation. In December, the public began to show disquiet, cutting Mr. Hosokawa's approval rating in one poll to 58 percent.

Yet, when the Liberal Democrats forced him into a compromise last weekend to get the reform package through, cutting some of its strongest anti-corruption clauses, voters seemed to understand.

The latest Yomiuri survey, taken on Saturday and Sunday, showed the cabinet's approval rating up 6.5 points from December, to 72.4 percent.

Almost two in three voters, or 64 percent, welcomed passage of the reforms, even in diluted form, although only 36 percent thought they would be effective in curbing political corruption.

Just last year, the scandal-ridden Liberal Democratic government of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa was struggling to achieve a 20 percent approval rating after at one point dipping into single figures.

(Reuters, AFP)



Mr. Hosokawa, whose approval rating is at 72 percent.

A Devil of a Time In Tokyo Getting This Boy Named

Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — The Family Court has granted the wish of a 30-year-old snack-shop operator who wanted to give his son a Japanese first name no one would forget: It ordered the city of Akita to register the boy as Akuma, or Devil.

Shigeharu Sato and his wife, Ayako, 22, agreed that their first child, who was born July 30, should have an unusual name. But when they tried to register it, officials balked.

Their case, which attracted widespread attention, brought into question whether the government could apply its widespread practice of "administrative guidance," or intervention without specific legal authority, even to the process of naming children.

The Family Court, in effect, said it could — but ruled in favor of Mr. Sato on a technicality.

It said Mr. Sato had "misused" the right of parents to name their children. But it added that city officials, having written the name in the Sato's family register — the way a name is recognized officially in Japan — failed to follow legal procedures when they later had second thoughts, removed it and asked Mr. Sato to choose another name.

The battle may not be over, however. City officials said they planned to seek the Justice Ministry's intervention.

Rabin Will Visit Madrid

Reuters

MADRID — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel will meet with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain during a visit Feb. 21-22, a government statement said Wednesday.

12th EXPOLANGUES

TRAVEL CULTURES AND LANGUAGES

The exhibitors: Publishing, Teaching, Study abroad, Language and business, Cultures of the world, Travel

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5-9 FEBRUARY 94

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France Will Issue High-Tech I.D.s

Reuters

PARIS — France said Wednesday that it would soon replace paper identity documents with high-tech plastic-covered cards that are linked to a central computer system and are harder to forge.

Interior Minister Charles Pasqua said the new blue cards, already used on a trial basis in a handful of regions, would be phased in by the end of 1995. The Interior Ministry is also considering replacing residence permits for foreigners with a computerized stamp attached to passports.

Mr. Pasqua said none of more than 500,000 new cards issued since 1988 in one region west of Paris had been forged, while in 1992 alone there were 10,000 cases of fake cards out of 3 million old-style documents issued elsewhere in France.

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OECD: Rivalry Over New Chief

Continued from Page 1

independent central and Eastern European nations into the West.

The U.S. endorsement, which came just 24 hours after Downing Street indicated its support for Lord Lawson, was another political snub for London, which is still reeling from President Bill Clinton's decision last weekend to provide a U.S. visa to Gerry Adams, leader of the political arm of the Irish Republican Army.

The State Department insisted that although it respected Mr. Lawson, it believed Mr. Johnson would lead the OECD "at a time when the administration is putting more emphasis on the OECD in the wake of the fact that the world has changed dramatically over the last several years."

A British official, using the same argument the United States offered on behalf of Mr. Johnson, said, "The OECD needs real clout, meaning a political figure and not a bureaucrat." He added that Lord Lawson spoke excellent French, a talent that is shared by the bilingual Mr. Johnson.

The formal decision on who will head the OECD will be made at a meeting of the organization's council sometime this spring, and ratified at the OECD's ministerial meeting in June. The job comes with a salary of \$165,000 a year, plus \$42,000 of annual entertainment expenses, a large apartment and a chauffeur-driven car.

The OECD, founded in 1960 as a successor to the Marshall Plan, has

BIHAR: A Regional Rebellion

Continued from Page 1

back the landowners. All of them are fighting among themselves and with the police in lightning strikes using guerrilla tactics.

The police and observers said that these groups had more than a million ideological adherents and that their armed wings employed as many as 250 soldiers in some districts.

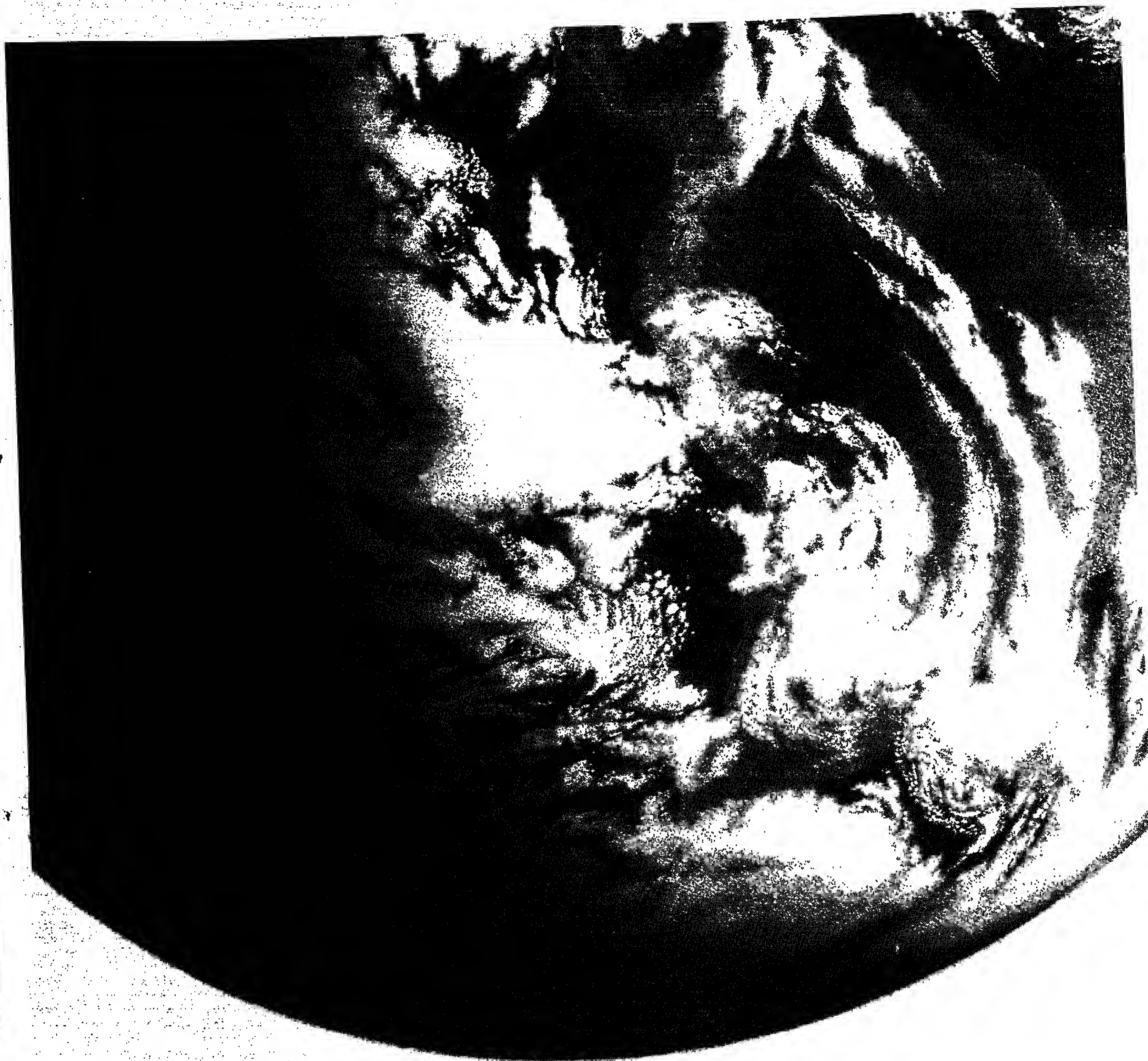
It is axiomatic in India that if something is the worst in the country, it is in Bihar. The state has the lowest literacy rate (35.5 percent) of India's 26 states and a per capita income of less than \$70 a year.

Farmhands, the largest section of the work force, typically earn one meal and three pounds of grain — but no money — for a day's work. Until about 10 years ago, a bride would be forced to sleep with the local land baron on her wedding night.

The Maoists have persuaded laborers to strike against big landowners — generally, anyone with more than 25 acres — and to squat on parcels of land.

Gradually, entire towns have grown up around land seized by farmhands. The residents of Stalin Nagar (until 10 years ago, the village of Ditravan) said they had no idea who Stalin was or what he stood for.

For the landowners, the struggle is simply a fight against common criminals who want to steal their land and their crops.



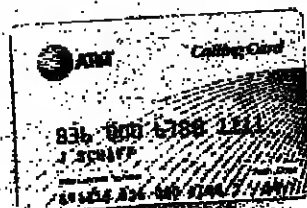
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PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The experts would dispose of plutonium in

Plutonium plowshares need to be safeguarded soon, and forever, lest they be turned back into swords.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

And So It Continues in Sarajevo, Death by Death

In just the last few weeks, shrapnel has found its way to a child asleep in bed, a young woman setting the table for her first wedding anniver-

scent. Then it would be easier to destroy the three that remain. And then the two. And finally, the last pillar propping up civil humanity, tolerance and cosmopolitan life will fall.

vo's daily newspaper and author of "Sarajevo: A War Journal." This comment was translated from the Serbo-Croatian by Ammiel Alcalay for The New York Times.

anniversary of the German defeat at Stalingrad, now 800 miles behind the battleline, could see the Red Army developing a new pincers attack such as that which doomed the 6th Army.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

e and Sneak

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Marshall Goldman of the Russian Research Center at Harvard University estimates that the Russian mafia now has a hand in 70 to 80 percent of Russian private business.

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Americans are not irrationally car-crazed. They seem wedded to the automobile because policy after

The writer is a senior fellow at the

1919: U.S. Guardians

PARIS — Europe is not going to release America from the obligation of physically participating in the so-called mandatory system which it is now agreed will be applied in principle to all extra-European territory. America may shudder at the pro-

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

anniversary of the German defeat at Stalingrad, now 800 miles behind the battleline, could see the Red Army developing a new pincers attack such as that which doomed the 6th Army.

... ..

OPINION

A Flight From Real Discussion

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — Something is going wrong in the opinion-production business. It is not just that there is a difference between honest debate and the my-voice-is-louder-than-yours school of stuff that often passes for it. The problem is that increasingly, no distinctions are being made between opinions and facts, and between sound arguments and those that merely sound good. Slowly, the crucial distinction between what is true and what is not gets lost.

This issue was raised powerfully last week in a New York Times essay by Michiko Kakutani. The danger she sees is that of a "completely relativistic universe in which all theories — however repulsive, blasphemous or preposterous — must be accorded respect, a universe in which truths are replaced by opinions."

Her point has huge implications. The most obvious evidence of the problem she describes is the replacement of the phrase "I think" with "I feel." You hear people say things like, "I feel comfortable (or uncomfortable) with Clinton," rather than, "I think Clinton is right (or wrong)." There is no obligation on the person who makes the first statement to defend it. Who can argue about someone else's feelings?

Another sign of the flight from real discussion is the pretense that giving something a label explains everything important about it. Representative Jim Cooper, a Tennessee Democrat, has gotten much attention for his health plan because he has won it the label "centrist." His is a serious proposal. But you usually do not hear much about it. Instead, you hear variants on the theme that "Cooper's plan is gaining popularity because it's closer to the center, because it's more moderate, than the president's proposal."

But the words "centrist" and "moderate" tell nothing about how Mr. Cooper's plan would affect an average citizen compared with other proposals or doing nothing at all. Then there is the play of evading substance by attacking motives. Senator Phil Gramm seems really to believe that small government and free markets are almost always better than new programs that impinge on markets. That is why he is skeptical of almost everybody's health-care proposals.

But it is a lot easier for Texas Representative Jim Cooper, a Tennessee Democrat, to get much attention for his health plan because he has won it the label "centrist." His is a serious proposal. But you usually do not hear much about it. Instead, you hear variants on the theme that "Cooper's plan is gaining popularity because it's closer to the center, because it's more moderate, than the president's proposal."

Republican's adversaries to attack him as an apologist for the rich, as indifferent to the poor, or as an ambitious politician who will say anything to be president. It is a sure way to avoid serious discussion. From Mr. Gramm's friends on the right comes an equally evasive attack: that the president and Mrs. Clinton are not really motivated by a concern for getting health insurance for those who have none. What drives them, in the rightists' view, is a desire to expand government's role. Why? Because they belong to a "new class" of lawyers and other government junkies who just hate business and love to build new bureaucracies for their '60s friends to staff. This is a nifty argument for critics of the Clinton health plan, since it lets them avoid dealing with the issue of what is wrong with the health system.

The principle that all opinions have equal value has been especially damaging to debates about race and gender. For some advocates of "multiculturalism," merely being a member of a group described as oppressed is enough to give a person's statement legitimacy.

The right often replies in kind. Try to argue that racism and sexism are real problems, and you will find conservatives ready to dismiss you for being "politically correct" and, therefore, stupid. The notion is that anyone who worries about unfairness or inequality is merely pandering to some group or other. Once the right labels an idea "PC," it becomes as undebatable as a thought associated with "dead white males" by multicultural types.

We in journalism have our own way of getting around the hard issues. It involves highlighting tactics. The big issue after the president's State of the Union speech was whether he was wise to threaten to veto any health plan that did not provide coverage for everyone. But little of the discussion centered on whether universal coverage itself was a wise goal. Journalists and talk show guests are not called upon to be Aristotle. But public debates are useless absent some concern with what is true and what is rational. If people are simply speaking from their roles and identities — as "journalists" or "conservatives" or "liberals" — or "Latines" — then they have no obligation to learn anything from anyone they disagree with.

Think of it this way: In 10 years, it will matter to Americans whether Mr. Clinton or Mr. Cooper or Mr. Gramm or someone else had the better understanding of the health-care problem and how to fix it. Their strategy or positioning, how they defended looked on the talk shows, and whether they were "politically correct," "centrist" or "populist" will no longer matter. Especially in the coming health debate, what is true and what is not really does matter.

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The Washington Post.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Russia: One-Way Ticket

The slowing of the Russian market-reform train does not mean the end of the railroad. It is inconceivable that Russia would return to the economic policies of Stalin and his Communist successors.

State ownership of basic industries, with a gradual move toward privatization, has met with success in the former East Germany and now Poland; the other East European countries are close behind.

The "shock therapy" approach clearly was too abrupt; in retrospect, the Gorbachev approach was not far off the mark. And consider China. It remains a Communist country but, moving at its own pace, it has allowed an invasion of Western and Asian capital, bringing a bonanza to the country and the foreign investors.

So let us give the Russian government time to address the immediate requirements of ordinary people, many of whom have not been paid in months and who cannot afford to buy basic needs.

WILLIAM C. BALLIN, Geneva.

An Alpine Tragedy

As an avid skier and former racer, I have been in shock since watching the tragic and fatal accident involving Ulrike Maier, one of Alpine skiing's best. Although downhill racing is extremely dangerous, fatal accidents have been rare. Whether what happened at Garmisch-Partenkirchen was the

result of poor safety measures by race organizers or simply a freak accident, it should not be blamed on the International Ski Federation as a whole.

Ulrike Maier will be remembered as a skier who took risks and accepted their rewards. She will be missed — at the Olympics in Lillehammer, and for years to come.

DAVID F. ROBSON, Tourrettes-sur-Loup, France.

Read It While It's Hot

Regarding "The Eternal Butler" (Features, Jan. 25): The article about the training of the English butler missed a more important reason for the ironing of the newspaper. This did indeed remove creases, but its vital function was to dry the printer's ink, which otherwise would attach itself to the master's hands, or, worse still, to his white gloves.

DAVID F. ROBSON, Tourrettes-sur-Loup, France.

A Blank Screen Would Be Better

By William Raspberry

ATLANTA — "In my field of psychology, there's a lot of ambiguity," Arnold Goldstein concedes. "But after a while, there's enough research to say we have a fact." And this, he says, is a fact: Television violence begets real-world violence.

Mr. Goldstein, director of the Center for Research on Aggression at Syracuse University in New York, was in Atlanta as the featured consultant at a two-day conference on school violence. He has made a sideline of instructing professionals — this time members of the National Association of School Psychologists — in ways of reducing violence. His books on teaching social skills to anti-social youth — "skill streaming," he calls it — are widely respected.

But he believes his work would be much easier if television were not so aggressively violent.

"There's just no question of the effect of television," he told me. "Literally hundreds of studies all point to this conclusion: The only people who seriously question the link — like the tobacco industry questioning the link between cigarette smoking and cancer — are the TV people themselves, and even many of them are coming around."

Mr. Goldstein lists three major categories of effects: the aggression effect, the victim effect and the bystander effect.

The first includes so-called copycat violence. "There are 188 separate studies, involving 244,000 viewers, showing that a substantial number of viewers will become more aggressive, more violent after watching violent TV shows. Younger children are affected more than older ones, boys more than girls. In terms of types of show, the violent/erotic are the worst."

He said studies show that there

is more copying of violent acts when the script tries to justify the violence, or rewards it, when how-to specifics are offered, and when it is shown as being relatively painless, or when victims are shown quickly recovering.

The "victim effect" principally involves an "increased level of fearfulness about the world in general," Mr. Goldstein said. "What troubles me most, though, is the bystander effect —

MEANWHILE

you know, the Kitty Genovese syndrome. Televised violence increases the degree of callousness and indifference to actual violence. People who watch TV violence become less helping toward the victims of violence and display more tolerance for higher and higher levels of aggression."

Most of us know, or strongly suspected, what Mr. Goldstein's analysis confirms. Television knows it, too. The question is what to do about it.

For Mr. Goldstein the answer is something short of official censorship but "something beyond the tips-to-parents advice — sitting with your children, talking about the violence, monitoring their viewing, that sort of thing." He doesn't know just what.

I don't, either. The violence-content labeling recently adopted by the industry (following a major public outcry and congressional hearings) is a help, but principally for at-home parents of small children. Older children, including "latchkey kids" who baby-sit themselves until their parents get home, won't

be bothered by the labels — except, perhaps, as a guide to which are the really cool shows.

Channel-blocking devices could help to keep children from watching, say, certain cable channels. But what busy parent would take the time to check each day's listing and block out specific shows — assuming it was clear which shows were objectionable and that there were machines capable of such blocking?

And who, in households where parents can't even tape tonight's "Jeopardy" show without help from the kids, would program those machines? ("O.K., Mom. I've got it set so it'll only get PBS and the Gospel Hour. You and Dad have a nice evening.")

The violent influence cited by Mr. Goldstein may be beyond the means of technology to control.

Indeed, it is hard to see what, within the confines of the First Amendment, might control it. The most frequently mentioned alternative is a boycott of sponsors of the worst-offending programs. But there are two problems with that. First, many cable shows (including some of the raunchiest and most gratuitously violent) are unsponsored. And second, the reason TV operators keep dishing up the stuff that is scaring us, numbing us and, yes, killing us is that they are privy to our dirty little secret:

We want it.

Washington Post Writers Group.

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BOOKS

MARK MORRIS

By Joan Acocella. Illustrated. 306 pages. \$27.50. Farrar, Straus & Giroux.

Reviewed by John Rockwell

JOAN ACOCELLA has written a distinguished piece of criticism. It will be seized on by those who think that Mark Morris is overrated as further proof that this young (37 years old) and flamboyant dancer and choreographer is a critics' darling. But the mere fact that Morris could inspire a book as good as this is a credit to him as well as to Acocella, whose analysis is keen and generally free of the technical jargon that dogs so much arts criticism.

Acocella was the chief dance critic of the short-lived New York magazine 7 Days and is now a dance writer for The Daily News as well as an occasional contributor to many other magazines. She is a great reader of subtexts and parser of artistic intentions; indeed, her book will provoke charges that she reads meanings into Morris's dances that he never dreamed were there. She is also an exponent of aw-shucks plausibility of "American dance": "There is a doggy side to love," "things go down."

In passing, she also offers a deft analysis of the rifts within the American dance critic community, through which there has been no more jagged fault line than Mark Morris. His detractors see him as erratic, self-indulgent, campy and overblown in his treatment of music and narrative. Most of all, whatever his gifts, they see him as overpraised.

Acocella addresses these charges in her book but maintains that Morris is a great moralist and humanist, a heroic explorer of dialectical opposites who struggles to achieve a higher synthesis (not that she actually evokes Hegel or pays more than passing heed to Wagner, whose motive composition exactly parallels her subject's). Above all, while less creator of heretofore unimaginable movement than an omnivorous recycler, Morris remains for her the boldest and most fecund choreographer of his generation.

Even more, though, "Mark Mor-

James Gustave Speth, administrator of the United Nations Development Program, is reading a novel about slavery, Charles Johnson's "Middle Passage," a 1990 winner of the National Book Award in the United States. "It's a tale as much about today as about the slave trade," (Barry James, IHT)



The Ukraine I Saw

I just read the report "Dire U.S. Forecast for Ukraine Conflict" (Jan. 26) for the fifth time. As an American just back from a year in Ukraine, I found the article, which is based on a "U.S. intelligence report," to be very disturbing.

While there, teaching English and doing my own personal "intel-

is" is an effort, and a brilliantly persuasive one, to explain why this "big hairy guy" from Seattle, with his story-dances and his 1960s lifestyle and his postmodernist stylistic clashes, appeals to the inherent cultural and in some cases political conservatism of some of the leading dance. They form less a random collection of writers than a band of disciples that looks back to Edwin Denby and up to Arlene Croce, the dance critic of The New Yorker and their acknowledged leader. This group shares a classicist, formalist bias, and for Acocella and her allies Morris is himself a not-so-closet classicist, concerned with form, respect for tradition, infused with music and committed to universal values.

All of this is expounded with great thoughtfulness, deftly blending biography, dance history, backstage detail and critical analysis. Acocella's organization is very clever, setting the scene, laying out Morris's youth, switching to chapters on various themes and issues in his dances, then picking up the narrative for his tumultuous and his evolving company's three years (1988 to 1991) at the Theatre Royal de la Monnaie in Brussels. At the end she brings us up to the present, with Morris living off his MacArthur Foundation fellowship and investing his fees and royalties in his company, which is now based in New York City.

What is especially impressive in Acocella's book is how everything in it supports everything else; there is no waste. Biographical information contributes to analytical insight. Particular dances are dis-

cussed in themselves, but also in relation to larger themes in Morris's work and times: his spirituality and simultaneous celebration of the body; his preference for the love of community over heterosexual monogamy as idealized in the balletic pas de deux; his unusual involvement with text, narrative and the inner workings of music.

The author maintains a tempered tone, a prevailing judicious adoration that only occasionally breaks into outright rapture. Her study, lavishly illustrated with Morris's work, is impressive on its own classical terms and equally convincing for those who do not fully partake of this critical bias.

Of course, one could quibble. There is, for example, too little attention to the works Acocella concedes are failures, and too great an emphasis, in this age of dance nostalgia and video, on the ephemerality of choreography. One could fault occasional slips in the word "casualty" (her use of the word "casualty" is correct as English but misleading in a musical context) and some vacuous pontification ("All art is concerned with the relations of things").

But one feels almost embarrassed mentioning such specks. "Mark Morris" is a book that clarifies dances you've seen and makes you want to see those you haven't. It's as warm and wise as Joan Acocella would like us to believe Morris is himself. And, thanks to her, we do.

John Rockwell is the European cultural correspondent of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE major event of the Greater New York Bridge Association's Winter Regional Championships at the Sheraton New York hotel ended in January in a victory for Mitchell Hofing and Peter Bambrick, both of Manhattan, and Bob Gwartzman of Brooklyn and Ed Swartz of Woodbridge, Connecticut. They led the two-day Swiss team championships from wire to wire.

When both major suits offer a 5-3 fit, choosing between them may involve a little luck. One would normally wish for a ruff to come in the short trump hand, but that was not true on the diagrammed deal from the weekday Swiss final. In from the room Hofing and Swartz played the North-South cards in four spades and lost a one-trump trick and a trick in each minor suit.

Eventually five heart tricks were scored by cashing the ace and the queen and taking a marked finesse against the jack. In the replay South played four hearts and the lead was the club queen. Gwartzman as West shifted to the diamond king and continued to the suit when he was permitted to win. South was not fooled; he put up dummy's ace and tried a spade to the king. But when this lost to the queen, West reverted to clubs, forcing dummy to ruff. South could no longer uncover the bad trump break and deal with it, and he failed by a trick after playing for normal splits in the major suits.

The moral of this is a singularly unhelpful one: always avoid the trump suit that is due to break badly. The Hofing team gained 10 tricks against a team that was challenging them for the title.

NORTH			
♠	K 6 5 4 3		
♥	Q 10 8		
♦	A 7 5 2		
♣	4 5		
WEST			
♠	Q 10		
♥	7 2		
♦	K 10 9 6		
♣	Q 8 7 4 2		
EAST (D)			
♠	8 7 2		
♥	9 8 5 3		
♦	Q 3		
♣	A K 3		
SOUTH			
♠	A 9		
♥	K 10 7 4		
♦	14		
♣	10 9 7		
Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:			
East	South	West	North
Pass	1♥	Pass	1♠
Pass	2♦	Pass	3♦
Pass	4♥	Pass	Pass

West led the club queen.

SEVENTH ROUND OF BIDDING

Invitation to Bid for Exploration for Oil & Natural Gas

As part of the continuous round-the-year bidding scheme for exploration acreages, the Government of India announces the Seventh Round of Bidding for exploration in India. Companies are invited to bid for the exploration blocks on offer. Over 40 blocks are on offer, both offshore and onshore. Companies may bid for one or more blocks, singly or in association with other companies.

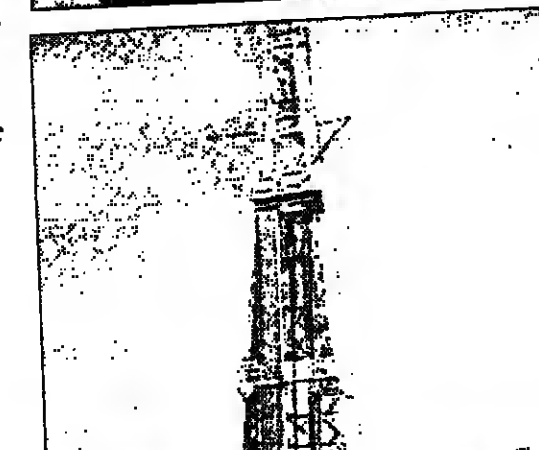
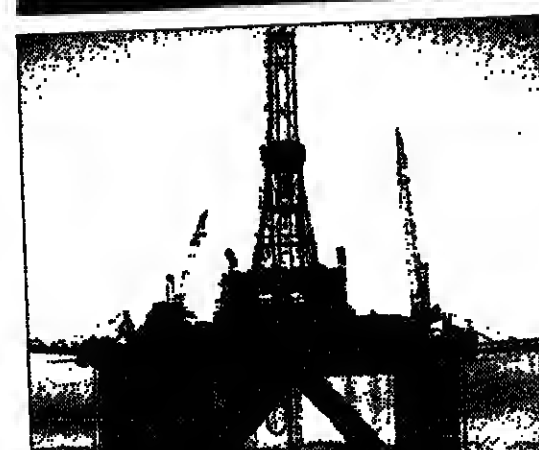
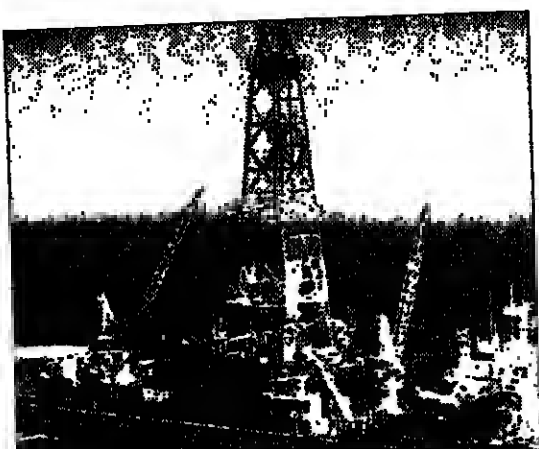
CONTRACT FEATURES

Production-sharing contracts would be entered into by the Government of India and Oil and Natural Gas Commission or Oil India Limited with successful companies, with a number of attractive features, the more prominent of which are as follows:

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BID ITEMS

- Profit oil and profit gas shares expected by the contractor at various



levels of rate of return or multiples of investment recovered.

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INFORMATION AVAILABILITY

A brochure giving details of the blocks offered, their geographical location on a map of India and the contract terms will be made available free of cost to companies.

To enable companies to assess the geological prospects of the blocks on offer, information dockets and data packages are available on sale. Separate information dockets on each basin are available, containing information on regional and local geology and the current status of exploratory activities in the blocks in each basin. The data packages contain seismic sections, gravity and magnetic anomaly maps, wireline logs and structure contour maps etc. and have been prepared for most of the blocks.

Companies interested in inspection and purchase of information dockets and data packages and in obtaining further details regarding the offer may contact:

Mr. R.N. Desai
Head, EXCOM Group
Oil & Natural Gas Commission
Upper Ground Floor, GAIL Building
16 Bhikaji Cama Place
New Delhi 110066, INDIA
Telephone: 602703, 602351
Telex: 031-65184, 031-66262
Facsimile: 3316413

Bids should be submitted in sealed envelopes superscribed "Confidential" "Seventh Round of Bids (1994)" not later than 1500 hours Indian Standard Time on 30th June 1994 to:
Director General of Hydrocarbons, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas
2nd Floor, Shastri Bhavan, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Marg, New Delhi 110 001, INDIA.

HEALTH / SCIENCE

What Should You Worry About? Probably Not What You Think

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The list of worrisome risks seems to extend on and on like a litany of plagues — earthquakes, fires, hurricanes, asbestos in the schools, ozone depletion, bacteria in drinking water, salmonella in poultry, toxins in fish — to name but a few. Too often, psychologists say, people's worries about a given risk are out of proportion, with the fear either far greater than the actual danger or, occasionally, less. Now studies are showing that these fears in perception follow psychological reasons that can explain why one risk is exaggerated in people's minds while another is played down.

These findings on the mismatch between actual and perceived risk are of special interest to public health and environmental officials who, in

trying to reach people more effectively with helpful information about hazards, have turned to psychologists to fine-tune their messages.

Last summer, many New York City parents were distressed to hear that in some public schools asbestos was flaking and exposed. In response to their fears, the beginning of the school year was delayed, even though health officials explained that the risk of dying from exposure to asbestos was less than the likelihood of getting hit by lightning and that the children were probably at greater risk from playing in the streets during the weeks schools were closed to fix the asbestos.

"There are often large discrepancies between the risks experts worried about and those lay people were most concerned about," said Dr. Baruch Fischhoff, a psychologist at Carnegie-Mellon University who is a leader in the study of risk perception. "We've tried to unravel the bases for these disagreements."

In a classic study, Dr. Paul Slovic, director of Decision Research, a consulting firm in Eugene, Oregon, compared the responses from two groups, 15 national experts on risk assessment and 40 members of the League of Women Voters, on the relative risks of 30 activities and technologies, and found striking disparities. While the league members rated nuclear power as the greatest risk, the experts ranked it 20th; while the experts put X-rays at No. 7, the league members ranked it 22d.

The perception of a given risk, from exposure to asbestos or toxic waste, is amplified by what psychologists call "outrage factors," which can make people feel that even small risks are unacceptable, according to an article by Dr. Abraham Wandersman, a psychologist at the University of South Carolina, and Dr. William Hallman, a psychologist at Rutgers, that appeared last year in the journal *American Psychologist*. Other factors determining perception

of risk have been identified in a variety of studies, and include these:

• Risks that are imposed loom larger than those that are voluntary. People will accept the risk from skiing, for example, but not from food preservatives, even though the potential for injury or ill health from skiing is roughly 1,000 times that from preservatives, according to a 1987 article in the journal *Science* by Dr. Slovic.

• Risks that seem unfairly shared are also seen as more hazardous. "If I'm not getting anything from it, while other people benefit, a risk is more objectionable," Dr. Fischhoff said.

• Risks that people can take steps to control are more acceptable than those they feel are beyond their control. "What you choose to eat is under your control, but what's in your drinking water is not," Dr. Slovic said.

• Natural risks are less threatening than man-made ones.

• Risks that are associated with catastrophes are especially frightening; the accident at Bhopal, India, amplified people's fears of chemical plants, just as the recent earthquake in Los Angeles has made people's fears of a repeat more vivid.

• Risks from exotic technologies create more dread than do those involving familiar ones. A train wreck that takes many lives has less impact on people's trust of trains than would a smaller, hypothetical accident involving recombinant DNA, which might be "perceived as a harbinger of future, possibly catastrophic, mishaps," Dr. Slovic wrote in a 1991 article in *Science*.

"The greater the number and seriousness of these factors, the greater the likelihood of public concern about the risk, regardless of the scientific data," concluded a 1991 report by Dr. Carol Chess and colleagues at the Environmental Communication Research Program at the Cook College campus of Rutgers University.

The report points out that when officials dismiss such concerns as misguided, they stir anger and distrust, and advises that officials pay as much attention to these outrage factors as to scientific findings on risk.

Health officials are often frustrated when people are casual about risks that are quite immediate for them. A study of hikers at parks in New Jersey known to have high counts of ticks carrying Lyme disease found, for example, that although 84 percent knew about a precaution they could take against getting the disease, only 43 percent took it.

"Why don't people take the precautions?" asked Dr. Hallman, who did the study. "They discount them in their minds, telling you things like, 'We're just going to be here for a little while,' or that getting Lyme disease is just a matter of bad luck. They have a sense of fatalism."

Recurring Cycles, Thaw and Cold, Marked Ice Age

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a burst of new discoveries, climatologists are beginning to reconstruct a recurring cycle of events that changed the face of the world several times during the last great ice age.

Each of the proposed new cycles seems to have included the buildup of a North American ice sheet whose central region was two miles thick; a series of warming fluctuations in the world's temperature, followed by the breakup of the ice sheet into armadas of icebergs that invaded the North Atlantic. These cycles occurred at least five times during the last ice age, which lasted 100,000 years and ended about 10,000 years ago.

In a picture that came together at a recent meeting of the American Geophysical Union, geologists and others reported finding many different fingerprints of the cycles in both the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. One of the earliest clues to these great events came in 1988 with the discovery of six layers of tiny stones in cores drilled through the ooze on the bottom of the North Atlantic.

The researcher, Hartmut Heinrich of the German Hydrographic Institute in Hamburg, had studied 13 cores of bottom sediment extracted from under 13,000 feet (about 4,000 meters) of water from a small area west of France. The same six layers occurred in most of them and were, he thought, dropped by armadas of icebergs from Canada. Before they broke off from the continental ice the icebergs had scraped up rocky debris from land beneath the ice, then deposited it as "dropstones" when melted over this spot.

That icebergs sometimes drifted this far did not seem very remarkable, but now layers with identical composition and spacing have been found at a dozen sites spanning the Atlantic from Labrador to Europe. They testify to great armadas of icebergs that in intervals 5,000 to 10,000 years apart, invaded the ocean in vast numbers.

The sites are confined to a broad zone that presumably marks the drift path of the icebergs from the Labrador Sea southeast to the latitude of Portugal. Sea floor sampling north as well as south of that path has failed to show evidence of the "Heinrich events," as these iceberg invasions are now called.

The Heinrich events have turned out to occur in step with other ice age cycles. One of these is a series of sudden warmings in climate, indicated by the ratio between two oxygen isotopes in the annual layers of snow packed into the Greenland icecap.

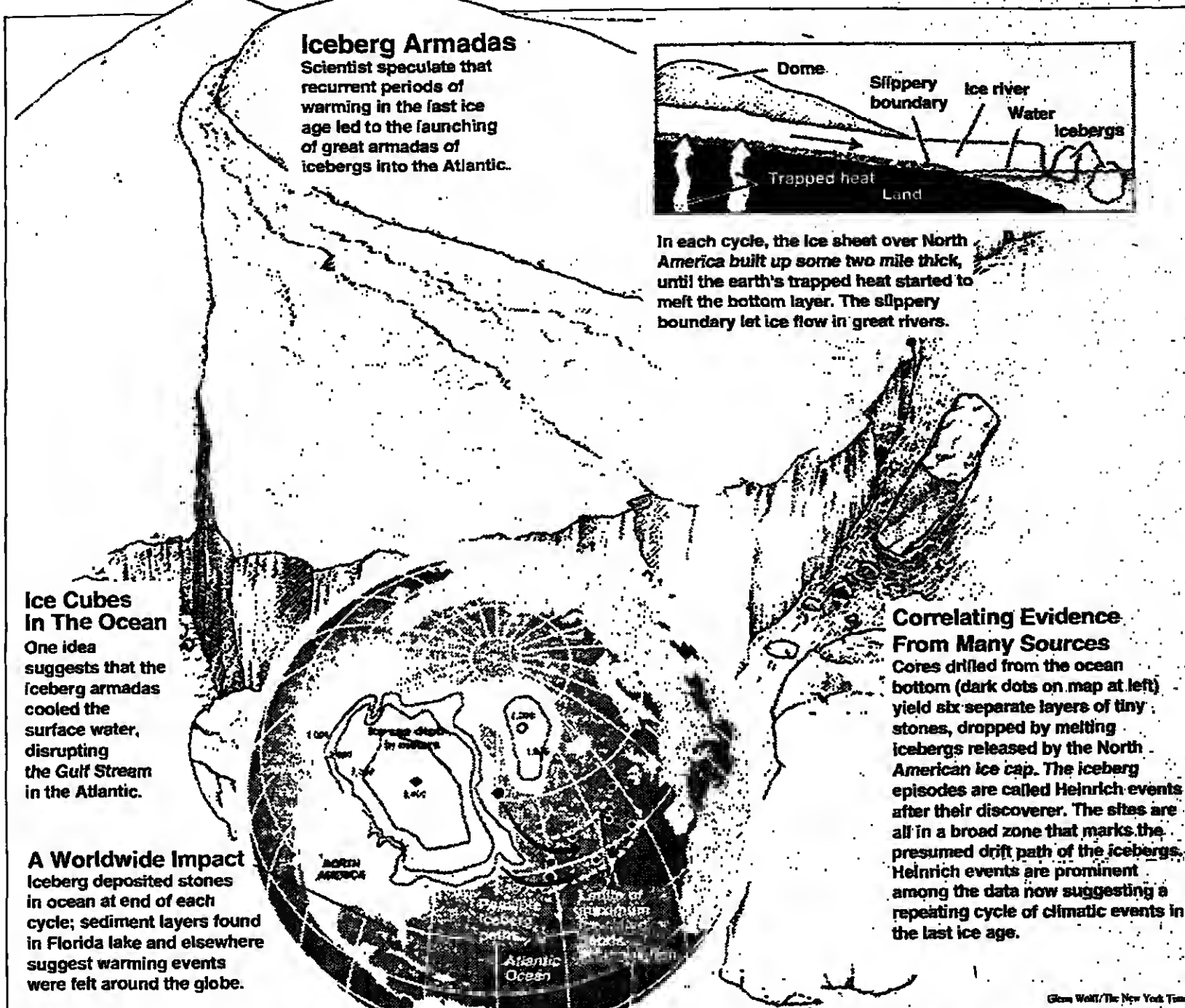
The ice core data have shown that every 500 to 2,000 years during the last ice age the climate apparently warmed abruptly, then gradually cooled back to full ice age conditions.

These warming phases have been named Dansgaard-Oeschger events, after Dr. Willi Dansgaard of Denmark and Dr. Hans Oeschger of Switzerland, who helped identify them.

That these events may have also been felt in the antarctic has been reported by Dr. Todd Sowers of the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University and Dr. Michael Bender of the University of Rhode Island. They believe they have found nine such sudden warmings in the temperature record preserved in ice extracted by the Russians from their deep drill hole at Vostok. But efforts to date them have been impracticable because the annual layers there are too thin to count.

A SECOND type of cyclic event was a series of warmings discovered by Dr. Gerard Bond and others at the Lamont observatory. Their ice core thermometer was a species of plankton that lives on the surface of the ocean and indicates temperature by its abundance. From the fossil skeletons of organisms buried in sediment on the floor of the North Atlantic, they identified a series of warmings that correspond remarkably closely with the Dansgaard-Oeschger warmings found in the Greenland ice cores.

Dr. Bond noted that at the end of



each series of increasingly intense warmings there was a Heinrich event, the extensive release of icebergs into the Atlantic. One of his colleagues named these series Bond cycles, of which there seem to have been at least five during the last ice age.

In the current issue of *Science*, five American and French scientists warn against excessive reliance on oxygen isotopes in Greenland ice as clues to sudden warmings.

They said computer simulations showed that the abundance of those isotopes could have also been controlled by wind changes that suddenly brought in warm air from distant sources like the North Pacific.

"Implications for future climate," they wrote, could only be assessed by understanding the combination of factors responsible for past sudden changes. Nevertheless, many pieces of evi-

dence now seem to fit together around the Bond cycles and the Heinrich events that terminate them. They seem to have been global phenomena, even though their cause and mechanism are far from understood. Evidence of warming periods has now been found all over the globe, from sediment beneath a Florida lake to the glaciers of Chile and New Zealand and the sea floor sediment off Western South America. These findings in-

dicate that the cycle affected the Pacific as well as the North Atlantic.

The report of effects on glaciers in southern Chile and the Southern Alps of New Zealand was widely discussed at the December meeting of the American Geophysical Union in the San Francisco. The findings had been made by Dr. George Denton of the University of Maine in Orono and a colleague, Dr. Thomas Rowell of the Univer-

sity of Cincinnati in Ohio. They found that glaciers there seemed to have advanced and retreated in synchrony with the Heinrich events.

The mechanisms that drove the global ice age cycles are a matter of continuing research. When they are understood they should give climatologists a new insight into operation of the world's climate system and factors that may produce such cycles in the future.

IN BRIEF

Cancer Risk Minimal In Use of Hair Dye

WASHINGTON (AP) — Contrary to some earlier studies, hair dye causes almost no risk of lethal cancer, according to an American Cancer Society analysis of health data from more than a half-million women.

A study published in the *Journal of the National Institute of Cancer* showed that only a small fraction of women studied appeared to have an increased risk of lethal cancer from hair dye and that even for these women the risk of developing two uncommon cancers is small.

Dr. Michael J. Thun, an American Cancer Society physician in Atlanta and lead author of the study, said the conclusion was based on an analysis of data from 573,369 women enrolled in a cancer mortality study started in 1982 by the American Cancer Society.

The only link of hair dye to fatal cancer came in 0.6 percent of the women who used black hair dye for 20 years or more. These women, Dr. Thun said, had about a four times greater risk of developing non-Hodgkin's lymphoma or multiple myeloma than women who did not use the dye.

Drug Shows Promise In Treating Arthritis

LONDON (Reuters) — Two British scientists who won a key battle in the search for a cure for rheumatoid arthritis say a new drug has shown promise in a clinical trial.

Professor Tony Maini and March Feldmann of the Kennedy Institute of Rheumatology in London, said the test, published in the scientific journal *Arthritis and Rheumatism*, showed an impressive improvement in patients' rheumatoid arthritis, lasting three to five months, following two weeks of treatment with the drug, developed by a U.S. company.

Dr. Maini said the trials took place at Charing Cross Hospital on 20 long-term sufferers of rheumatoid arthritis. The new drug contains an agent called a monoclonal antibody, produced by genetic engineering at Genentech, a biotechnology company based in Philadelphia, that blocks the molecule.

The scientists' research over the past eight years had identified a molecule called tumor necrosis factor that plays a central role in causing the crippling disease, which damages joints.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 The Nazarene writer
5 "Elephant Boy" boy
9 — night
12 Cheerfully
14 Am — Love? (1952 song)
15 1990 Best Supporting Actress
17 Juarez river

18 Newsman
19 Twigg willows
21 Singer James
23 Nurse a drink
24 Conductor
26 Poverty
27 "Waterlilies" artist
28 — Z
29 Partying with Eddie Cantor
34 Rene of Renee

DOWN
1 Christmas
2 — up film genre
3 Bill's partner
4 May 12 step

ACROSS
1 The Nazarene writer
5 "Elephant Boy" boy
9 — night
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29 Partying with Eddie Cantor
34 Rene of Renee

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BOGNO **OSOLETE**
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PBI **SOS** **STRAP**
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New Clues on Migration to America

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — New genetic research has produced more evidence that the first people to settle America probably arrived from Asia as early as 29,000 years ago.

The findings provide ammunition for escalating attacks on the traditional hypothesis holding that the migrations occurred about 12,000 years ago.

In a study of linguistically related Indians in Central America, the researchers developed an evolutionary time clock that they said should be more accurate than any in current use. Applied to 18 widely dispersed Indian groups, the clock showed that their common ancestors must have reached America 22,000 to 29,000 years ago.

After scattering, they began evolving their current degree of genetic diversity, the researchers said.

The results were reported in *The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* by a research team led by Dr. Antonio Torroni, a geneticist at Emory University in Atlanta.

Such genetic reconstructions of evolutionary patterns are controversial, and the scientists acknowledged that the migration estimate "carries a large but indeterminate error." Still, they concluded that the results favored an earlier-entry hypothesis for the initial American settlement.

Archaeologists agreed that the findings were powerful circumstantial evidence for earlier migrations. They noted that their excavations were turning up more clues of human occupation well before 12,000 years ago. But these results have yet to be accepted as authentic.

"It's fascinating stuff," Dr. David Melzer, an archaeologist at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, said of the new genetic research. "Ultimately, though, the solution is going to have to come from archaeology. You can't date a gene like a piece of charcoal. Mutation rates change."

Dr. Torroni's team derived a rate of genetic mutation change from a study of seven modern Indian tribes in Central America, all of which speak the Chiricua language. From linguistic and archaeological evidence, it is estimated that the tribes formed a single genetic group 8,000 to 10,000 years ago and then began to diversify.

By analyzing samples of mitochondrial DNA, a fast-evolving genetic component of the cell, in the modern Chiricua-speaking people, Dr. Torroni determined the telltale elements of their genetic diversity, presumably the result of their separation over 8,000 or more years. The scientists thus established the mutation rates over that period, which they then used to determine the genetic history of many other American Indians.

Based on linguistic, dental variation, blood groups and other traits, American Indians are classified into three major groups: Amerinds, who inhabit most of the Americas; Na-Dene in northwest North America, as well as the Navaho and Apache, and the Inuit, or Eskimo, and Aleuts, who live mainly in the Arctic.

Dr. Torroni's research concerned only the Amerinds, the largest of the groups. If they entered the New World as a single group, the scientists concluded from the mutation rates, that entry occurred no later than 22,000 years ago and more likely 29,000 years ago.

But another team of geneticists, led by Dr. Richard H. Ward of the University of Utah and Dr. Svante Pääbo of the University of Munich, has produced findings that question the assumption that this genetic variability began after people crossed the land bridge in the Bering Sea, which existed when sea levels were much lower in the ice age. Some of the genetic separation might have begun back in Asia, they reported.

In a commentary accompanying Dr. Torroni's report, Dr. Kenneth M. Weiss, an anthropologist specializing in genetic studies at Pennsylvania State University, said the new research showed "the potential of genetic methods to address prehistorical questions."

CALLING ONE FOREIGN COUNTRY FROM ANOTHER IS NO SECRET CODES

Whether you're trying to reach another country overseas, or call back to the U.S., Sprint Express can help. Just dial the access code of the country you're in to reach an English-speaking Sprint operator. You don't even have to be a Sprint customer. All you need is a U.S. local calling card or World Traveler FONGCARD. If you're calling the U.S., you can even call collect. But next time you call, use Sprint Express. It can make foreign countries seem a little less foreign.

Country	Access Code	Country	Access Code
American Samoa	613-8000	Chile	00-4037
Antigua	00-4037	China	00-4037
Argentina	00-4037	Colombia-English	00-4037
Australia	00-4037	Colombia-Spanish	00-4037
Austria	00-4037	Cuba	00-4037
Bahamas	00-4037	Czech Republic	00-4037
Barbados	00-4037	Denmark	00-4037
Belgium	00-4037	Dominican Republic	00-4037
Belize	00-4037	Ecuador	00-4037
Bolivia	00-4037	El Salvador	00-4037
Brazil	00-4037	Finland	00-4037
British Virgin Is.	00-4037	France	00-4037
Canada (Phone Patch)	00-4037	Germany	00-4037
Canada (Phone Patch)	00-4037	Greece	00-4037
Canada	00-4037	Honduras	00-4037
		Hong Kong	00-4037
		India	00-4037
		Indonesia	00-4037
		Ireland	00-4037
		Israel	00-4037
		Italy	00-4037
		Japan	00-4037
		Korea	00-4037
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		Liechtenstein	00-4037
		Lithuania	00-4037
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		Mexico	00-4037
		Morocco	00-4037
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		New Zealand	00-4037
		Nicaragua	00-4037
		Norway	00-4037
		Panama	00-4037
		Paraguay	00-4037
		Peru	00-4037
		Philippines	00-4037
		Poland	00-4037
		Portugal	00-4037
		Romania	00-4037
		Russia (Moscow)	00-4037
		Saudi Arabia	00-4037
		Senegal	00-4037
		Sierra Leone	00-4037
		Singapore	00-4037
		South Africa	00-4037
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		United Kingdom	00-4037
		United States	00-4037
		U.S. Virgin Islands	00-4037
		Uruguay	00-4037
		Venezuela-English	00-4037
		Venezuela-Spanish	00-4037

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MARKET DIARY

Stocks Recover
As Bonds Stabilize

Compiled in New York from dispatches
NEW YORK — U.S. stocks rose Wednesday amid evidence of a strengthening economy and a stabilization in Treasury bond prices after a sharp drop on Tuesday.

Oil stocks led the advance, reacting

to a jump in heating and crude oil prices as cold weather spurred energy demand.

The Dow Jones industrial average

closed up 11.53 points, at 3,975.54.

On the New York Stock Exchange,

advancing issues led decliners by an 11-to-8 ratio in active trading.

Commerce Department data

showing U.S. new-home sales in December at the brisk pace since

1986 meshed with an uptick in leading economic indicators for the

month to fuel optimism about the health of the economy.

The data failed to push up Treasury

bond yields, which was a positive for stocks. Wall Street

bond prices and corresponding

higher yields on Tuesday ended a

succession of record closes for

stock indexes.

The bellwether U.S. 30-year Treasury

bond was up 1/32 at 99 18/32.

The credit market focused on the

details of the Treasury's quarterly

refinancing auctions, to take place

next week.

The Treasury said its refunding

would total \$40 billion, in line with

expectations, but the breakdown

included more 10-year notes than

some analysts were looking for.

The announcement's other sur-

prise was that the Treasury was

considering selling floating-rate

notes for the first time. Rates for

the securities would fluctuate with

market interest rates.

A Treasury spokeswoman down-

played the chances for such an

offering this year, but the govern-

ment has been shifting toward

short-term instruments for its fi-

nanancing needs and floating-rate

notes would fit with that trend.

Meanwhile, stock investors con-

centrated on the more immediate

interest-rate picture, which was

stable despite the signs of economic

growth.

Strength in overseas markets

added to the bullish tone in the

United States. London's Financial

Times-Stock Exchange 100 index

and the CAC-40 index in Paris set

record highs Wednesday.

Among oil stocks benefiting

from the rally in energy prices were

Exxon, which rose 1 1/2 to 67 1/2,

and Amoco, up 1/4 to 54 1/4.

But the Dow was held back by a

fall in Sears, which led the New

York Stock Exchange's most-active

list, dropping 2 1/4 to 51 1/4. Sears

was hit by concerns that the recent

California earthquake would cause

losses at its Allstate insurance unit.

A downgrade to hold by

Prudential Securities Inc. also

battered Sears stock.

(AP, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

Via Associated Press Feb. 3

The Dow

Daily closing of the

Dow Jones industrial average

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Bonn Readies Mail and Phone Privatization

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BONN — The German cabinet approved plans Wednesday to start privatizing state-owned postal and telephone services in 1996.

Industrial Output in West Germany Grew in December

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BONN — West German industrial production rose 0.7 percent in December from November, according to preliminary, seasonally adjusted figures released Wednesday by the Economics Ministry.

The telecommunications agency, Deutsche Bundespost Telekom, the postal service, Deutsche Bundespost Postdienst, and the Deutsche Bundespost Postbank will be turned into three separate companies in 1995. The privatization is expected to be completed in 1997.

Initially, the companies will be owned by the state. But the government plans to sell a block of stock in Telekom, worth around 15 billion Deutsche marks (\$8.65 billion) in 1996 in what is expected to be one of the world's largest privatizations. It is to privatize the other agencies later.

This will create the conditions for the postal agencies to survive in an increasingly liberalized world market, said Post Minister Wolfgang Bösch.

Cabinet approval marks the start of the legislative process after several years of tortuous negotiations among the government, the opposition Social Democrats and postal unions worried about the future of the 630,000 Bundespost jobs. The government estimated up to 100,000 jobs would be shed.

The federal government will keep a majority stake in Telekom and the postal agency Postdienst for at least five years, but may sell up to 49 percent of each.

Most of the proceeds of privatization will go to the heavily indebted companies themselves. This represents a concession by Finance Minister Theo Waigel, who had wanted some of the money to reduce the federal budget deficit.

Mr. Bösch said Bonn hoped to get the post reform legislation through parliament before next October's national elections.

The three postal companies will be able to offer their services outside the country and to compete with other private companies, he said.

Threat to Aluminum Pact

Russian Producers Oppose Output Cut

Bloomberg Business News

MOSCOW — Russian aluminum makers are undermining an agreement to reduce excess global supply by threatening to fight the government's promise to cut production.

"We're a private company now, and we decide what to do," said Valentin Gavrichkin, economic director of the Volgograd aluminum plant in southeastern Russia.

Vasily Borov, finance director at the Bogoslovsky aluminum plant, agreed. "There's not a single aluminum producer in Russia who is happy with production cuts," he said.

The government agreed Sunday to cut production by 500,000 metric tons a year in return for cuts totaling 1 million to 1.5 million tons by producers in the United States, the European Union, Canada, Norway and Australia. Western producers will also provide Russian producers loans and investment worth \$1.5 billion to restructure the industry.

The two Russian executives, however, denounced the agreement. Mr. Gavrichkin said production cuts and closures "would be terrible for Volgograd," already a "depressed city."

It could also destabilize Russia, he said. "All those people who work at the factories, standing idle at the moment, are a potential army for [Vladimir] Zhirinovskiy," the extreme-right politician who advocates Russian expansionism.

Mr. Borov said "a catastrophe" would result if the government forced his plant to shut. He also said he put little faith in the promise of aid: "I haven't heard of a single factory reconstructed with aid from the West."

Even if such aid came, said Mr. Gavrichkin, the world aluminum glut would worsen. "If they modernize our aluminum industry, it will only increase aluminum output," he said.

Russia produces most of the aluminum exports from the Commonwealth of Independent States to the West, which last year rose 25 percent to 1.6 million tons, six times more than in 1990. Western producers blame the exports for depressing prices to seven-year lows.

Although world demand for aluminum grew 2.7 percent last year, industry leaders say there was an excess of supply of between 1.5 million and 2 million tons.

"I don't see how exports can remain static or fall under current conditions," said an official of the nonferrous metals ministry, who requested anonymity. "Producers have to export to survive. We will probably have to have more discussions with our trading partners later this year if exports go up."

But some specialists said exports will fall because domestic demand is increasing.

Renault Cuts Stake In Volvo

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Renault said Wednesday it sold about 4.85 percent of the stock of Volvo AB, apparently at a sizable profit, following the failure of plans to merge the carmakers.

Renault denied the sale was a step in dismantling its alliance with Volvo, with which it had an embarrassing public breakup a month before the planned Jan. 1 merger.

Renault built up its stake in Volvo over several years, buying shares on the open market until September. That was in addition to a cross-shareholding agreement, under which the Swedish concern took a 20 percent stake in Renault and a 45 percent stake in the company's truck division, Renault Vehicules Industriels.

In return, Renault acquired 25 percent of Volvo's car division and 45 percent of Volvo Trucks.

Renault said it now holds 3.45 percent of Volvo's capital and 8.76 percent of its voting rights, instead of the 8.3 percent of the capital and 9.99 percent of the voting rights it had previously held. Renault said the stake the French state-controlled carmaker acquired in the open market was considered a financial investment and treated as such.

Executives said Renault reaped a substantial capital gain from the sale of its Volvo shares, but they would not elaborate.

According to financial sources, however, Renault made close to 750 million francs (\$12.76 million) from the sale. Renault sold 3.2 million Volvo shares at 655 kronor Tuesday for a total amount of 2.1 billion kronor (\$267.66 million).

The plans to merge the companies would have resulted in the world's sixth-largest automaker. The plans collapsed when it became clear Volvo shareholders would not accept the deal out of fears France would seek to control the merged enterprise.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2400	3500	2400
2300	3400	2300
2200	3300	2200
2100	3200	2100
2000	3100	2000
1900	3000	1900
1800	2900	1800
1700	2800	1700
1600	2700	1600
1500	2600	1500
1400	2500	1400
1300	2400	1300
1200	2300	1200
1100	2200	1100
1000	2100	1000
900	2000	900
800	1900	800
700	1800	700
600	1700	600
500	1600	500
400	1500	400
300	1400	300
200	1300	200
100	1200	100
0	1100	0

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

- Pressag AG, the German trading and steel company, said its net profit dropped 56.1 percent in the year ended Sept. 30, to 193 million Deutsche marks (\$111.4 million).
- Arista Records, a division of Bertelsmann Music Group, said it had U.S. sales of more than \$220 million in 1993, the largest in its 18-year history.
- Unilever PLC said Unilever France would renew its request to the European Commission for approval of its acquisition of the French frozen food and ice cream business, Ortiz-Miko.
- The French Automakers Committee said new registrations, at 129,600, were 9.5 percent higher this January than in January 1993.
- Electrolux AB reported profit after financial items rose 53.5 percent to 1.55 billion kronor (\$197 million) in 1993.
- Poland's labor minister, Leszek Miller, has reportedly agreed to abandon his proposal for a 0.5 percent tax on stock exchange transactions.
- Britain is to introduce a tougher law on insider trading on March 1, extending the scope of existing legislation to cover all securities, including gilts, or government bonds.

AP, Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg, AP

HONEYWELL: Return to South Africa Stresses Social Responsibility

Continued from Page 9

whether it would continue to distribute products through Martech of several ties.

Honeywell figures that Martech can double its sales in the next five or six years and serve as a base for doing business in other southern African nations, Mr. Jackson said.

Honeywell deemed the cost of the acquisition too insignificant to disclose, but it cited several other conditions. It said it had named a multi-racial board of directors for Martech, and formed a standing committee in South Africa of female and black employees elected by workers.

to stress equal opportunity, career development and family-support issues.

It also said it had pledged to donate money and other resources to education and training for South African children, employees and customers; to invest in local schools and recreation sites; to support a mentoring system with South African universities to develop black professionals, and to audit purchasing with the aim of steering a sizable chunk of business to black-owned suppliers.

With variations, such programs are also likely to be standard policy for many other American companies planning their return. They re-

flect guidelines drawn up by the Executive Leadership Council, a group formed by Mr. Jackson of Honeywell and about 100 other black executives in large companies. Setting standards for re-entry into South Africa became one of the group's interests in the early 1990s as the government moved in stages toward dismantling apartheid.

Mr. Jackson said the effect of the consultation process and the attention to local needs in planning investment should be broader. "As a practical matter, this is really the right way to do business around the world," he said. "The politics of race make it a lot more visible here."

DISNEY: After Euro Disney's Latest Loss, Banks Gird for Debt Talks

Continued from Page 9

Wednesday's close from 37.75 francs on Tuesday.

The negotiating team comprises nine of the lenders. They are Banque Nationale de Paris, Banque Indosuez, Barclays PLC, Caisse des Dépôts et des Consignations, Crédit Agricole, Crédit National, Deutsche Bank, National Westminster Bank and Long Term Credit Bank of Japan.

A spokesman for BNP would not comment on the auditor's initial

findings, though other bankers said they did not hear much news. The bankers are expected to meet in a few weeks to hear the auditor's final report. The final report was due last month, but was delayed after the auditing firm complained that Euro Disney and its own auditors were not cooperating — a charge disputed by the company.

Euro Disney, which opened its park in April 1992, said that its net loss for the October-December quarter grew 31 percent, to 553 million francs, from 423 million francs in the year-earlier period.

At the same time, price cuts aimed at drawing more visitors from an economically distressed Europe resulted in a 12 percent fall in revenue, to 828 million francs.

Euro Disney asserted that its cost-cutting, including 950 job losses, was paying off, as the operating loss remained steady despite the lower revenue. It did not release a figure for the operating loss, however.

"This gives a still gloomier back-

drop for the banks as they enter negotiations with Disney," a London analyst who follows the company said.

Walt Disney has agreed to pay operating expenses through the end of March, but its chairman, Michael Eisner, has warned that it might be necessary to shut down the Paris operation if the debt was not restructured by that time.

Financial specialists now say it will be difficult for the adversaries to come to an accord on time.

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

(Continued)

17 Month High Low Stock	Day	Year	High	Low	Open	Close
17.00 16.00 15.00 14.00 13.00 12.00 11.00 10.00 9.00 8.00 7.00 6.00 5.00 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00 0.00	17	1989	17.00	16.00	15.00	14.00
13.00 12.00 11.00 10.00 9.00 8.00 7.00 6.00 5.00 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00 0.00	18	1989	13.00	12.00	11.00	10.00
11.00 10.00 9.00 8.00 7.00 6.00 5.00 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00 0.00	19	1989	11.00	10.00	9.00	8.00
9.00 8.00 7.00 6.00 5.00 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00 0.00	20	1989	9.00	8.00	7.00	6.00
7.00 6.00 5.00 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00 0.00	21	1989	7.00	6.00	5.00	4.00
5.00 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00 0.00	22	1989	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
3.00 2.00 1.00 0.00	23	1989	3.00	2.00	1.00	0.00
2.00 1.00 0.00	24	1989	2.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
1.00 0.00	25	1989	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	26	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	27	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	28	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	29	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	30	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	31	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	32	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	33	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	34	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	35	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	36	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	37	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	38	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	39	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	40	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	41	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	42	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	43	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	44	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	45	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	46	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	47	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	48	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	49	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	50	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	51	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	52	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	53	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	54	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	55	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	56	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	57	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	58	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	59	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	60	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	61	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	62	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	63	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	64	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	65	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	66	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	67	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	68	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	69	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	70	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	71	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	72	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	73	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	74	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	75	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	76	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	77	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	78	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	79	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	80	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	81	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	82	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	83	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	84	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	85	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	86	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	87	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	88	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	89	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	90	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	91	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	92	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	93	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	94	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	95	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	96	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	97	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	98	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	99	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	100	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Wednesday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000
most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is

[illegible]

B-C		D-E		F-G		H-I		J-K		L-M		N-O		P-Q		R-S		T-U		V-W		X-Y		Z	
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125
126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151
152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177
178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203
204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229
230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255
256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281
282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307
308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333
334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359
360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385
386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411
412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437
438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463
464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489
490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515
516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541
542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567
568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593
594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619
620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645
646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671
672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697
698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723
724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749
750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775
776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801
802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827
828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853
854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879
880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905
906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931
932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957
958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983
984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009
1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035
1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061
1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087
1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113
1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139
1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165
1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191
1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217
1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243
1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269
1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295
1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321
1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347
1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373
1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399
1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425
1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451
1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477
1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486	1487	1488	1489	1490	1491	1492	1493	1494	1495	1496	1497	1498	1499	1500	1501	1502	1503
1504	1505	1506	1507	1508	1509	1510	1511	1512	1513	1514	1515	1516	1517	1518	1519	1520	1521	1522	1523	1524	1525	1526	1527	1528	1529
1530	1531	1532	1533	1534	1535	1																			

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld Pct	S&P 500	High	Low	Latest Close
12/1/79						
12/2/79						
12/3/79						
12/4/79						
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[illegible][illegible][illegible]

12 months Average Low	Days	High	Low	Lowest On
1900	1	100	100	100
1901	2	100	100	100
1902	3	100	100	100
1903	4	100	100	100
1904	5	100	100	100
1905	6	100	100	100
1906	7	100	100	100
1907	8	100	100	100
1908	9	100	100	100
1909	10	100	100	100
1910	11	100	100	100
1911	12	100	100	100
1912	13	100	100	100
1913	14	100	100	100
1914	15	100	100	100
1915	16	100	100	100
1916	17	100	100	100
1917	18	100	100	100
1918	19	100	100	100
1919	20	100	100	100
1920	21	100	100	100
1921	22	100	100	100
1922	23	100	100	100
1923	24	100	100	100
1924	25	100	100	100
1925	26	100	100	100
1926	27	100	100	100
1927	28	100	100	100
1928	29	100	100	100
1929	30	100	100	100
1930	31	100	100	100

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Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	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12	25.1
14	30.0
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18	39.8
20	44.7
22	49.6
24	54.5
26	59.4
28	64.3
30	69.2
32	74.1
34	79.0
36	83.9
38	88.8
40	93.7
42	98.6
44	103.5
46	108.4
48	113.3
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52	123.1
54	128.0
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58	137.8
60	142.7
62	147.6
64	152.5
66	157.4
68	162.3
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72	172.1
74	177.0
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78	186.8
80	191.7
82	196.6
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94	226.0
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178	431.8
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182	441.6
184	446.5
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234	569.0
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246	598.4
248	603.3
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262	637.6
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266	647.4
268	652.3
270	657.2
272	662.1
274	667.0
276	671.9
278	676.8
280	681.7
282	686.6
284	691.5
286	696.4
288	701.3
290	706.2
292	711.1
294	716.0
296	720.9
298	725.8
300	730.7
302	735.6
304	740.5
306	745.4
308	750.3
310	755.2
312	760.1
314	765.0
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332	809.1
334	814.0
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342	833.6
344	838.5
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350	853.2
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354	863.0
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358	872.8
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993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	702	701	700	699	698	697	696	695	694	693	692	691	690	689	688	687	686	685	684	683	682	681	680	679	678	677	676	675	674	673	672	671	670	669	668	667	666	665	664	663	662	661	660	659	658	657	656	655	654	653	652	651	650	649	648	647	646	645	644	643	642	641	640	639	638	637	636	635	634	633	632	631	630	629	628	627	626	625	624	623	622	621	620	619	618	617	616	615	614	613	612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	600	599	598	597	596	595	594	593	592	591	590	589	588	587	586	585	584	583	582	581	580	579	578	577	576	575	574	573
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Swan Joint
Preamble to
the in Asia

Small Business
Minimum-Wage Rule

ANY RESULTS



PUBLIC RELATIONS
DIRECTOR

Director, Human Resources
LATA Center, P. O. Box 457
Ch-175 General 13 Action, Ind
Fax: + 41 222 709 26 28

Taiwan Joins Scramble for Role in Asia TV

Bloomberg Business News

TAIPEI — Taiwan joined the scramble Wednesday to provide programming to Asia's growing television audience as Po Hsin Entertainment Inc. announced it would launch the country's first cable channel aimed at viewers around the region.

Po Hsin, 45 percent-owned by Taiwan's ruling Nationalist Party, hopes to begin broadcasting Chinese-language news and entertainment programs throughout China, Taiwan and Southeast Asia in October, Vice President Johnny Sand said.

APT Satellite Co., a Beijing-controlled company based in Hong Kong, signed an agreement Wednesday with Po Hsin to provide space for the Taiwan company's broadcasts on its Apstar-1 satellite, which is scheduled to be launched this summer.

The agreement with APT is a rare business pact involving the Nationalist Party and mainland-controlled company, Taipei and Beijing have been political rivals

since China's Nationalist government lost a civil war to the Communists in 1949 and was forced to move its capital across the Taiwan Straits to Taipei.

Po Hsin's announcement is part of a battle for television viewers among some of the world's fastest-growing economies.

Turner Broadcasting Inc., the U.S. media and entertainment giant, said last week that it planned to launch a film-and-cartoon channel for East Asia in the fourth quarter of this year.

Turner is one of several international programmers that recently joined forces to compete against STAR TV, the regional satellite broadcaster controlled by Rupert Murdoch's News Corp.

The programmers have agreed to take space on Apstar-2, which is due to be launched in 1995. The other broadcasters include Time Warner Inc.'s Home Box Office and Time Warner Entertainment Co. operations; Discovery Communications Inc.; Viacom International Inc.; and TVB International.

Malaysian Stocks Set for Rebound But Meteoric Gains of 1993 Unlikely to Be Repeated

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR — The Malaysian stock market, after losing nearly 25 percent of its value in just over a week last month, appears set to advance again but is unlikely to repeat meteoric gains made in 1993 when share prices doubled, analysts said.

P. Gnanasegaram, research manager in the Kuala Lumpur representative office of Stan-

creased orders from a massive program over the next few years to improve the country's public works.

Selected banks, finance companies, residential property developers and motor vehicle manufacturers are also seen as benefiting from government and consumer spending.

"We are looking for corporate earnings growth of about 19 percent this year and 16 percent in 1995, compared with 20 percent in 1993," said Richard Jones, head of research at Baring Research (Malaysia) Sdn.

Many analysts predicted the Malaysian economy would continue to grow about 8

percent annually in 1994 and 1995, after adjustment for inflation, which was 3.6 percent last year.

"The macro-economic outlook makes it difficult to be anything but positive on Malaysia," said Colin Bradbury, regional strategist at Jardine Fleming Securities Ltd in Hong Kong. "There is ample liquidity in the financial system and the potential for significant interest rate hikes looks very limited."

In a recent assessment that took account of the correction, Merrill Lynch & Co. said the Malaysian market was "not unduly expensive considering Malaysia's economic growth and the ongoing infrastructure and privatization programs."

Cuts in corporate tax rates will also stimulate profits. The government cut the rate by 2 percent to 32 percent for 1993. There will be a further 2 percent reduction this year.

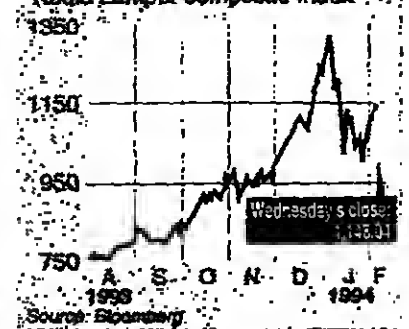
Brokers said they expected the Malaysian composite index to have moved up to between 1,250 and 1,400 by midyear.

However, some analysts cautioned that if, as widely anticipated, the government calls a general election between June and September — more than a year early — it could halt the advance of the market in the second half of the year.

"If the government is reelected with a massive majority, as expected, it may want to apply some nasty economic medicine to slow demand and inflation," said one analyst. "That could have a sobering effect on the market."

On The Rise Again?

Kuala Lumpur composite index



China Opens Up Its Telecom Monopoly

Bloomberg Business News

BEIJING — China has ended its decades-old telephone services monopoly by setting up two new companies — one to create a so-called information superhighway and another to form a potential second national telephone network.

Jitong Communications Co. and Liantong Communications Co., both developed by the Ministry of Electronics Industry, have approval from the cabinet and Jitong is busy setting up shop, its president, Lu Shouqun, said.

Some foreign analysts said that could eventually pave the way for an end to the ban on foreign equity investment in the country's telecommunications industry.

"It is another step forward toward China's telecommunications industry eventually opening up to foreign equity," said Andrew Harrington, Salomon Brothers Inc.'s

Hong Kong-based regional telecommunications analyst.

The Post and Telecommunications Ministry is trying to cope with the loss of its lucrative monopoly. Mr. Lu said. While Jitong concentrates on information services largely neglected by the ministry, Liantong will be in direct competition with it in the core business of telephone calls for China's 1.2 billion people, added Mr. Lu.

"Some people say Liantong is China's second telecom network. Maybe it could develop into the second network," he said. He warned, though, that many in the ministry were not happy about Liantong.

Jin Yuting, the telecommunications ministry's chief of information, said Liantong would be under his ministry's management, but that the scope of Liantong's business has not been decided.

He said that measures to split the ministry's regulation and business functions would be published this year as soon as it had cabinet approval. This will involve setting up a national telecommunications service company that will manage regional companies.

He said regional telephone bureaus would not be transformed into independent companies, along the lines of the breakup of the Bell system in the United States. He reiterated the policy that foreign companies are not allowed to provide telecommunications services.

Analysts said the Chinese government's backing for the rival companies was a bitter blow to the telecommunications ministry. "The MPT has been fighting very hard to maintain its monopoly, which was under threat from the regions, other ministries and foreign companies, and now looks like it has lost that

battle," said Andrew Hall, research director at Morgan Grenfell (Asia). Some analysts said the decision was to punish the telecommunications ministry for failing to keep up with China's moves toward a market economy and its drive for rapid modernization of its infrastructure.

Information: MeePierson Capital Management, 55, 1012 K.A. Amsterdam, Tel.: 31-20-5211410.

Tokyo Pacific Holdings
Weekly net asset value
US \$ 24.01.94
US \$ 224.16
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: MeePierson Capital Management, 55, 1012 K.A. Amsterdam, Tel.: 31-20-5211410.

Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng	11,785.83	11,826.80	-0.35
Singapore Straits Times	2,338.08	2,349.08	-0.47
Sydney All Ordinaries	2,312.10	2,310.10	+0.09
Tokyo Nikkei 225	20,250.03	20,416.34	-0.81
Kuala Lumpur Composite	1,148.04	1,108.99	+3.71
Bangkok SET	1,453.44	1,455.58	-0.15
Seoul Composite Stock	974.26	980.10	+1.47
Taipei Weighted Price	6,289.21	6,176.91	+1.33
Manila Composite	2,906.14	2,835.48	+2.49
Jakarta Stock Index	591.95	592.02	-0.01
New Zealand NZSE-40	2,416.68	2,423.62	-0.20
Bombay National Index	1,831.46	1,893.97	+1.98

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Taiwan's Securities and Exchange Commission will in June and July accept applications from foreign brokerage houses that want to open branches to trade securities on the local market. 13 firms that have had representative offices in Taiwan for more than one year will be eligible.
- China has officially adopted the word "jobless" to refer to the 700,000 unemployed registered in the first 10 months of 1993, the Beijing-funded Hong Kong China News Service reported; under previous, socialist terminology, the unemployed were "waiting for work."
- Bank of Korea said South Korea's gross national product grew by about 5.3 percent in 1993, surpassing a government projection of less than 5 percent, as Japan's strong yen diverted export business Korea's way.
- South Korea's Finance Ministry said 357.9 million packs of foreign cigarettes were imported in 1993, up 34 percent from a year earlier; foreign cigarettes accounted for 6.7 percent of the market in 1993.
- The Philippines' gross national product grew by 2.3 percent in 1993, much of it from a surge in remittances of overseas workers.

AFP, AP

Jakarta Businesses Shirk Minimum-Wage Rules

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JAKARTA — Indonesia's armed forces chief blamed businessmen Wednesday for not paying workers the minimum wage, triggering a wave of strikes as a U.S. trade deadline on worker rights edges closer.

"Our businessmen want very high profits. They have enjoyed low labor here for too long," Feisal Tanjung said before a cabinet meeting.

Thousands of Indonesian workers have gone on strike this week to protest the failure of employers to pay the minimum wage, which was increased to 3,800 rupiah (\$1.80) a day from 3,000 rupiah for Jakarta and surrounding areas on Jan. 1.

Indonesia, which has averaged economic growth rates of around 6 percent over the past two decades, has long used cheap labor to lure foreign investment.

The U.S. government will decide on Feb. 15 if Indonesia has done enough to improve workers' rights to avoid losing preferential trade concessions worth \$650 million, Indonesia submitted a report of its progress Jan. 20.

Although human rights workers say Indonesia has made only token gestures, analysts say there is too much money at stake — and too much of it American — for Washington to take a hard line against Jakarta. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

INDOSUEZ HIGH YIELD BOND FUND

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
Société: 39, Allée Scheffer
L-2520 Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg B: 43 962

AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES

Il est porté à la connaissance des Actionnaires de l'INDOSUEZ HIGH YIELD BOND FUND que le Conseil d'Administration a décidé de payer un acompte sur dividende de US \$2 par action de distribution. L'ex-dividende date est fixée au 24 janvier 1994 et le paiement se fera en date du 31 janvier 1994.

L'International Herald Tribune regrette le retard dans la publication de cette annonce par suite de problèmes de transmission.

LVMH MOËT HENNESSY LOUIS VUITTON

Consolidated sales of the LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton Group for 1993 amounted to FF 23.8 billion, representing a rise of 10% over the comparable figure of 1992. On a constant currency basis, consolidated sales would have increased by 3.7%.

The trading performance at the end of the year was better than expected. During the last two months of 1993 sales were 15% higher than the comparable 1992 figure. This trend continued in January 1994.

The breakdown of sales by segment was as follows:

In millions of FF	1992	1993
Champagne and Wines	5,245	5,446
Cognac and Spirits	4,553	5,846
Luggage and Leather Goods	5,700	5,665
Perfumes and Beauty Products	5,487	6,128
Other Activities	673	737
LVMH	21,658	23,822

LVMH, THE WORLD'S LEADING LUXURY PRODUCTS GROUP

COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Company	1992	1993
Eastman Kodak	Revenue: 2,100	Revenue: 2,100
Johnson & Johnson	Revenue: 1,641	Revenue: 1,641
McDonald's	Revenue: 1,100	Revenue: 1,100
Procter & Gamble	Revenue: 1,100	Revenue: 1,100
Shell Oil	Revenue: 1,100	Revenue: 1,100
Tenneco	Revenue: 1,100	Revenue: 1,100

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- Harmonisation of Employment Terms and Conditions
- Definition and control of Budget/Headcount levels
- Establishing expatriation conditions and supervision of international transfers
- Audit and control of remuneration and benefits systems
- Implementation of computerized personnel data systems
- Candidates will have:
- sound experience of H.R. administration of internationally based local staff.

For consideration, please forward your resume including salary requirements, and quoting ref. 418 on the envelope to COMMUNIQUE 50/54 rue de Sully 92513 BOULOGNE BILLANCOURT cedex FRANCE, who will transmit.

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TRILINGUAL CHEMICAL ENGINEER, American, 30, fluent English/French/Spanish, German working knowledge, 10 years experience in process project engineer for major semiconductor companies in France & USA, seeks position in engineering field within France area. Valid working papers. Tel: Paris (01) 874 38 58 home message.

DUTCH AGED 25 living in France, polylingual, large experience in all trade sales position with company for 10 years. 1993/94. Tel: 01 37 96 11 16

US ATTORNEY, 100% French, 14 years experience, Int'l European ABA, fluent German, US & EC citizenship, seeks position, Tel: Paris 331 424 3344

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

OFFICE MANAGER, for LANGUAGE SCHOOL in France. Must be self starter, capable of organizing and supervising. French & English necessary, or both. Send CV, including references to: P. L. 1404, Paris.

US FEMALE, bilingual French/English, experienced in TV/Media seeks job in New York/Paris. Tel: 351-4460/91

POST GRADUATE, Open Systems, 20, seeks position in computer to complete a thesis, bilingual French/English, 7 years experience in software with Digital, France for Paris (L404 P.1).

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US FEMALE, bilingual French/English, experienced in TV/Media seeks job in New York/Paris. Tel: 351-4460/91

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International Herald Tribune ads work

ART BUCHWALD

Tribal Casino Warfare

WASHINGTON — This column is politically correct because Native Americans are opening more and more gambling casinos in the United States. The largest of these is owned by a tribe in Connecticut.

Everything was going smoothly among the tribes until the Caesar's Palace Casino Wars started in April 1993, over a minor dispute between the Mashantucket Pequot of Massachusetts and the Passamaquoddy tribe of Maine.



Buchwald

Hostilities broke out when they got into an argument over the million-dollar payoff on the \$5 slot machines.

Rolling Thunder, the manager of the Pequot Casino, accused Sitting Keeno, the Passamaquoddy pit boss, of upping the bonus prize on one of his one-armed bandits in violation of tribal laws.

Sitting Keeno said that when it came to slot machines, the Passamaquoddy could pay out any amount of money they wanted to, and no Pequot was going to tell him what the payoff on his machines should be. It was no secret that Rolling Thunder was giving free hotel rooms to his high-rolling craps-shooters, which not only hurt the other casinos in the New England area, but was not even socially acceptable.

This was too much for Rolling Thunder, so he gathered 300 brave craps-shooters and rode down to Sitting Keeno's parking lot and let the air out of everybody's tires. Sitting

Keeno sent out a fax asking all the casino chiefs to gather in the Hiawatha Room of his establishment.

He told the chiefs, "We must teach Rolling Thunder a lesson. No Native American in the gambling business can be allowed to walk onto another's parking lot without suffering the consequences."

"Why don't we kidnap Wayne Newton so he can't play at the Pequot Starlight Ballroom on New Year's Eve?" the Apache chief suggested.

"We could bring Rolling Thunder in front of the council and let him try to make six the hard way," another chief said.

A Seneca chief then spoke: "We could tie his arms and legs to a roulette wheel and spin it until he begged for mercy."

Sitting Keeno dealt himself a hand of chemin de fer. "If we allow Rolling Thunder to get away with what he did, casino gambling as Native Americans know it will never be the same. The people of this country depend on us for their games of chance. If it wasn't for us the white man would still have to go to Las Vegas for his fun. My grandfather once told me many moons ago that no one should ever have to drive more than one hour from his home for a game of blackjack."

Sitting Keeno continued: "We must drive a herd of buffalo through Rolling Thunder's horse-racing betting parlor just before the Kentucky Derby. This will make him realize that the council is serious."

One old chief asked, "Are you going to reduce the payoff on your jackpot?"

"It's too late to do that. We were forced to raise our payoff because the Blackfeet were doubting their own blackjack. My great-grandfather Sitting Bingo once said to me, 'Your casino is your home. When the white man comes to visit, make him think that he's going to leave with some of your money.'"

"What impresses a white man the most is a large jackpot. If he believes that you pay the most money on your machine he will come back again and again."

"Proof of this is that when we raised the slot payoff to a million dollars General Custer came here and lost the family farm."

By John Rockwell

New York Times Service

S T. PETERSBURG — Before the Kirov Opera made its much-admired visit to New York in the summer of 1992, the company seemed suffused with a kind of guarded optimism. Yes, the Russian economy was in disarray. But changes were in the works, and in the meantime the company's performances were at a high level of achievement and freedom promised much for the future.

Now, as the Kirov begins a weeklong Rimsky-Korsakov Festival here that has attracted many Western critics and visitors, that optimism seems frayed. Both Valeri Gergiev, the artistic director of the opera and music director of the Maryinsky theater, which also houses the Kirov Ballet, and Anatoli F. Malkov, the administrative director of the theater, sounded grim and pessimistic compared with their mood in 1992. But they were hardly ready to give up the fight for artistic quality and financial independence, a fight that has solidified the Kirov Opera's reputation as Russia's best.

"There is bigger freedom, much bigger than even two years ago," said Gergiev before a performance of Rimsky-Korsakov's opera "Sadko." "Some parts of the economy are slowly improving. But it is much more difficult for us now than in 1992. It's almost impossible to expect serious financial support from the state. What we must count on is our own energy, our own ability to create something that will support our artistic plans."

Malkov agreed. "I can't see now any stability or improvement in the financial situation in this country," he said. Eighty percent of the theater's income is from outside the traditional Russian state-subsidy system, he added, most of it from the West. He cited audio and video recording arrangements with Philips Records in the Netherlands, NHK in Japan and the BBC in Britain; coproductions with European and American companies; tours (including the company's first to Japan, last year) and lowest on the list, corporate and private sponsors both Western and Russian.

He said that in addition to three wage increases last year to keep pace with Russia's runaway inflation, the theater's 1,240 employees had gained a 50-percent raise in real terms when the Maryinsky theater was named to the short list of Russian cultural treasures by President Boris N. Yeltsin, with an increased subsidy to match.

The company's artistic accomplishments since Gergiev, now 40, took over in 1988 are internationally recognized. Its production of Prokofiev's "Fiery Angel," seen in New York in 1992, was voted best opera production in Japan for 1993. Malkov said Gergiev received Russia's highest musical honor from Yeltsin in December. He was named conductor of the year at the Classical Music Awards in London in January. And the company's audio and video recordings have been highly regarded by critics and the public.

The ambitious Rimsky-Korsakov Festival, which began with a concert Sunday night, seems to be stretching the theater's hard-working staff to its limits. Within one week there will be four operas by Rimsky-Korsakov: "Sadko," "The Maid of Pskov," "Kashchey the Deathless" and a new production of the monumental "Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh."

"Kashchey" is being paired with his tone poem "Scheherazade," and there are four other concerts, some of Rimsky-Korsakov alone, some offering his orchestrations



Valeri Gergiev, the Kirov's artistic director.

of other composers and some intended to place the composer in the context of his predecessors, contemporaries and successors, including Stravinsky, Debussy, Ravel, Respighi, Prokofiev and Messiaen. Gergiev said his next festival would be devoted to the music of Stravinsky composed while still in Russia.

The current festival, which follows similar celebrations of Mussorgsky in 1989 and Prokofiev in 1991-92, has attracted several star Russian singers who have active careers in the West. They include the soprano Galina Gorchakova, who has just flown in from a run of "Fiery Angel" at La Scala and who will sing the leading roles in both "Kitezh" and "The Maid of Pskov."

"The more the importance of our projects, the more chances are that major singers will want to come here," Gergiev said. "Importance" includes, of course, the opportunity for audio and video exposure; Philips is recording the festival for possible future release.

Still, the constant struggle for money sometimes seems to wear down both Gergiev and Malkov. Especially when Western sponsors and artists are frightened by the country's political turmoil. "People could be scared off by the political tension," Gergiev worried. "Not to speak of tanks in the streets of Moscow."

A major concern is keeping ticket prices within reach of the increasingly impoverished Russian public; by one international estimate, 40 percent of all Russians are now below the poverty line.

"It's a moral issue," Gergiev said. "We could raise prices and play for foreign tourists and the new rich, which is a new class here, although they are not all serious music lovers."

Despite Gergiev's assurances that the Rimsky-Korsakov Festival is proceeding exactly as he planned it, some recent Kirov stars are absent, and Malkov admitted that money was a problem.

Without specifically conceding the issue, Gergiev had a veiled warning for his missing stars. "Singers know that if they are too often absent here, that empty places must be filled," he said. "We had wonderful singers, and it looked as if they were irreplaceable. But there are superb young voices, and no one is irreplaceable."

Unable to afford the regular fees of Western artists, Gergiev hopes to win them through personal contacts and the pleasure of working with his forces in this opulent, acoustically flattering theater. Plácido Domingo, whom Gergiev will conduct in Verdi's "Otello" at the Metropolitan Opera in March, has already been here for the same opera and is president of the international Friends of the Kirov Opera.

Gergiev said he wanted to persuade Domingo to appear in Verdi's "Forza del Destino" and Wagner's "Parsifal," the latter linked with "Lohengrin" in one abstract production. He said he would also like James Conlon, Esa-Pekka Salonen and Christian Thielemann to conduct here, either at the opera or as part of the White Nights music festival from May through July, which Gergiev took over as artistic director last year.

For all the explorations of Italian and German repertory, the Kirov remains a Russian company, the primary preserver and revitalizer of the Russian operatic tradition. In his frequent excursions to the West, Gergiev seeks to assert his company's claims on that repertory and not to succumb to Western promoters' insistence on the same tired round of war horses: "Boris Godunov," "Eugene Onegin" and maybe "The Queen of Spades."

"You can't let commercial concerns overcome artistic priorities," he said, speaking obliquely of the many Russian performing institutions that have done just that. "I had to fight to get Paris to accept 'Kitezh.' The promoters are right: they want to sell tickets. But I am right, too: we can't always do the same things."

A judgment of the Rimsky-Korsakov Festival, reflecting both the current state of the Kirov company and the long-suffering reputation of Rimsky-Korsakov as a composer, must await its conclusion this weekend.

"When it's over, we can all together decide if it was really needed," Gergiev said. "Then, the importance of this festival will become clearer."

PEOPLE

Kiss and Make Up?

Ah, That's Show Biz

A happy ending worthy of Hollywood: There's another cease-fire in the trans-Atlantic culture war after a French film executive apologized for comments he had made about the Los Angeles earthquake. Daniel Toscani du Plantard said last month that the quake showed that God was on France's side in the GATT cultural wars, but he insists that the messenger was to blame for the rift. He said the comment was "a bad private joke told among friends" that was blown up by "the lack of professionalism of some silly journalists." Jack Valenti, head of the Motion Pictures Association of America, accepted his apology.

A computer hacker claims that he obtained personal phone numbers of members of Britain's royal family and once called Queen Elizabeth II. The man, who identified himself only as "Mike," told the Press Association that he had gained access to the British Telecom system to scan files containing confidential information. Buckingham Palace had no comment on his claim.

The wrap artist Christo suffered a setback in his 22-year campaign to swathe the Reichstag building in Berlin in silver fabric, when deputies of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition just said no. Christo has "wrapped" islands off Miami and the Fontainebleau in Paris. Kohl told the deputies that he respected Christo's work but was conscious of the building's dignity and urged that the project should be voted on by the full parliament.

The disinherited adopted daughter of Doris Duke sued to block the tobacco heiress's \$1.2 billion will, saying the butler had forced her out of her mother's good graces. The will gives Bernard Lafferty, who was hired six years ago as Duke's butler and administrator, \$5 million in executor's fees and \$300,000 a year for life. He also controls the foundation that controls most of the fortune. Chandra Heffner was estranged from her mother when Duke died in October.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Pages 15 & 17

WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	Day After	High	Low
Algeria	15-22	24	14	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Amsterdam	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Antwerp	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Barcelona	14-20	20	14	15-22	24	14	15-22	24	14
Berlin	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Birmingham	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Bombay	24-32	32	24	25-33	33	25	26-34	34	26
Boston	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Buenos Aires	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Calcutta	24-32	32	24	25-33	33	25	26-34	34	26
Cardiff	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Chicago	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Copenhagen	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Dallas	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Darmstadt	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Delhi	24-32	32	24	25-33	33	25	26-34	34	26
Detroit	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Dublin	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Edinburgh	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Frankfurt	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Geneva	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Hamburg	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Helsinki	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Honolulu	24-32	32	24	25-33	33	25	26-34	34	26
Los Angeles	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
London	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Madrid	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Moscow	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Mumbai	24-32	32	24	25-33	33	25	26-34	34	26
New York	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Oakland	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Osaka	24-32	32	24	25-33	33	25	26-34	34	26
Paris	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Perth	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Phoenix	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Puerto Rico	24-32	32	24	25-33	33	25	26-34	34	26
Rangoon	24-32	32	24	25-33	33	25	26-34	34	26
Rio de Janeiro	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Rome	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Sao Paulo	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Seoul	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Shanghai	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Singapore	24-32	32	24	25-33	33	25	26-34	34	26
Sydney	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Taipei	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Tokyo	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Winnipeg	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14
Zurich	10-16	16	10	11-22	24	14	11-22	24	14



North America
Snow will blanket the area from St. Louis to Toronto Saturday into Sunday. In the wake of this snow, bitter cold air will spread southward through the Plains of Canada into the central Plains. This bitter cold air will reach the East Coast early next week.

Europe
A slow moving storm will generate heavy rains and strong winds from Ireland and western France to the northern Spain Friday into the weekend. London and Paris will be windy with a few periods of rain. Snow is expected around Oslo. In contrast, Southeast Europe will have dry, mild weather.

Asia
Mild weather oversteering northern China Friday will last into the weekend. A strong cold front will also occur this weekend from Seoul to Tokyo. Hong Kong through Shanghai will turn cloudy and damp late this week. Locally heavy rain will linger over the central Philippines.

Asia		Today		Tomorrow	
	High	C	W	High	C
Bangkok	24-32	26/78		31-38	25/77
Beijing	10-16	23/54		11/53	11/51
Bombay	11/18	26/78		18/24	15/59
Buenos Aires	18/24	64/75		18/24	64/75
Calcutta	24-32	26/78		24-32	26/78
Cardiff	10-16	23/54		20/62	13/55
Chicago	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54
Copenhagen	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54
Dallas	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54
Darmstadt	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54
Delhi	24-32	26/78		24-32	26/78
Detroit	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54
Dublin	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54
Edinburgh	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54
Frankfurt	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54
Geneva	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54
Hamburg	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54
Helsinki	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54
Honolulu	24-32	26/78		24-32	26/78
Los Angeles	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54
London	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54
Madrid	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54
Moscow	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54
Mumbai	24-32	26/78		24-32	26/78
New York	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54
Oakland	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54
Osaka	24-32	26/78		24-32	26/78
Paris	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54
Perth	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54
Phoenix	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54
Puerto Rico	24-32	26/78		24-32	26/78
Rangoon	24-32	26/78		24-32	26/78
Rio de Janeiro	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54
Rome	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54
Sao Paulo	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54
Seoul	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54
Shanghai	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54
Singapore	24-32	26/78		24-32	26/78
Sydney	20/62	73/83		20/62	73/83
Tokyo	21/25	42/69		21/25	42/69

Africa		Today		Tomorrow	
	High	C	W	High	C
Algeria	17/23	11/52		13/15	6/43
Cairo	23/32	72/80		23/32	72/80
Columbia	16/22	61/80		16/22	61/80
Havana	16/22	61/80		16/22	61/80
London	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54
Nairobi	24-32	72/80		24-32	72/80
Paris	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54

North America		Today		Tomorrow	
	High	C	W	High	C
Anchorage	4-10	32/47		7-20	31/41
Boston	14/25	57/45		14/25	57/45
Boston	4-10	32/47		7-20	31/41
Chicago	14/25	57/45		14/25	57/45
Denver	14/25	57/45		14/25	57/45
Detroit	14/25	57/45		14/25	57/45
Los Angeles	14/25	57/45		14/25	57/45
London	10-16	23/54		10-16	23/54
Los Angeles	14/25	57/45		14/25	57/45
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